LÝ THUYẾT VÀ BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM CÁC THÌ TIẾNG ANH

Luyện thi TN THPT ✽
Luyện thi ĐH & CĐ ✽
Luyện thi chứng chỉ A, B, C ✽

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

NGUYỄN HỮU CHẤN

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ĐHQG Hà Nội

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LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Một trong những mảng quan trọng và cần thiết của ngữ pháp tiếng Anh là Thì (Tense) mà các nhà ngôn ngữ thường gọi là "Thời". Thì trong tiếng Anh được nhiều nhà ngôn ngữ học nổi tiếng chú trọng và quan tâm ở nhiều góc độ khác nhau như: Alexander (1992), Kirn và Jack (1990), Quirk (1973), Werner (1990), và số nhà ngôn ngữ khác, đặc biệt là công trình nghiên cứu hết sức tỉ mỉ và đầy tính thuyết phục của Thomson và Martinet (1996) với tựa đề "A Practical English Grammar". Các nhà ngôn ngữ học cho rằng Thì là một phạm trù ngữ pháp của động từ dùng để phản ánh thời gian, và định vị thời gian của sự kiện hoặc trạng thái đang được nói đến ở trong câu. Có ba điểm mốc để phân biệt ba Thì ngữ pháp: Thì hiện tại, Thì quá khứ, Thì tương lai. Để học tốt ngữ pháp tiếng Anh, trước tiên người học phải nắm vững cách sử dụng các Thì một cách thành thạo bởi lẽ Thì được xem như là một nền móng vững chắc, giúp người học không những nắm vững các qui tắc ngữ pháp mà còn thể hiện sự lập luận hành văn chặt chẽ, súc tích, logic về mặt thời gian. Chính vì vậy, Werner (1990) phát biểu rằng "phát triển ý niệm về thời gian và trật tự của Thì là điều tất yếu của sự thông thái về ngôn ngữ của bạn".

Như đã đề cập trên ở Thì là một trong những mảng ngữ pháp rất quan trọng được giảng dạy trong suốt các chương trình phổ thông từ lớp 6 đến lớp 12, và được kiểm tra đánh giá khả năng sử dụng Thì tiếng Anh của học sinh, sinh viên trong các kỳ thi tốt nghiệp phổ thông trung học, tuyển sinh Đại học và Cao đẳng trong các năm qua. Tuy nhiên, qua thực tế giảng dạy chúng tôi nhận thấy rằng học viên học tiếng Anh nói chung và học sinh, sinh viên nói riêng gặp nhiều khó khăn trong việc sử dụng Thì bởi vì họ không nắm vững cách sử dụng Thì một cách khoa học. Do vậy, việc lĩnh hội và nắm vững cách sử dụng Thì tiếng Anh là một điều rất hữu dụng và cần thiết cho sự hoàn thiện của việc học tiếng Anh của họ cũng như để đáp ứng nhu cầu của việc học tiếng Anh ngày càng cao trong tiến trình Việt Nam đang hoà nhập với thế giới hiện nay.

Để đáp ứng được nhu cầu của thực tế của người học, cùng với sự tâm huyết nghề nghiệp, chúng tôi đã dày công biên soạn và biên tập cuốn sách *LÝ THUYẾT VÀ BÀI TẬP TRẮC NGHIỆM CÁC THÌ TIẾNG ANH* nhằm giúp người học tiếng Anh đạt được những kết quả khả quan về cách sử dụng các Thì tiếng Anh của mình.

Cuốn sách này được biên soạn, và biên tập thật tỉ mỉ từ các sách giáo khoa từ cấp II đến cấp III Phổ thông trung học theo chương trình cải cách, từ những kinh nghiệm học và dạy tiếng Anh trong nhiều nă qua, từ các tài liệu, sách ngôn ngữ học của các nhà ngôn ngữ học, và m số giáo trình đang được giảng dạy ở Việt Nam của các nhà thiết kế gi trình nổi tiếng. Cuốn sách được chia thành ba phần chính: Lý thuy Bài tập thực hành, và Đáp án.

Phần I* - Lý thuyết** được trình bày từ đơn giản đến phức tạp, sau đó là bốn bài tập tự luận thực hành (exercises***) được thiết kế sau một số Thì vừa được trình bày để người học làm quen với cách sử dụ các Thì.

***Phần II* - Bài tập thực hành** - có ba phần bài tập trắc nghiệ *Practice I*: Từng câu (400 câu), *Practice II*: Từng đoạn văn (20 đoạn v được sắp xếp từ dễ đến khó, và *Practice III*: 50 câu trắc nghiệm v (dùng từ gợi ý, kết hợp với cách sử dụng đúng các Thì để viết thành hoàn chỉnh).

Phần III - Đáp án giúp người học tự kiểm tra và đánh giá khi tự mình cố gắng thực hiện làm các bài tập trên, để từ đó rút những kinh nghiệm tốt hơn cho những bài tập kế tiếp.

Hy vọng rằng cuốn sách này sẽ mang lại cho người học nh điều lý thú và bổ ích trong việc trau dồi cách sử dụng các Thì tiếng một cách khoa học.

Kính thưa Quý bạn đọc! Vấn đề nắm vững và tích luỹ cách dụng các Thì tiếng Anh đòi hỏi nhiều thời gian, công sức và trí tuệ nhiều người. Do vậy, chúng tôi luôn luôn nhận thức sâu sắc rằng sự h thiện của cuốn sách này là một phần đóng góp ý kiến quý báu và c thành của Quý bạn đọc, và chúng tôi cũng rất mong muốn nhận đượ chia sẻ của các bạn với câu tục ngữ mà người Anh thường nói: "Khôn khu vườn nào mà không có cỏ dại". Chắc chắn rằng trong quá trình b soạn, dù đã cố gắng và cẩn trọng đến đâu chăng nữa, chúng tôi kh thể hoàn toàn tránh khỏi những sai sót và không thể nào đáp ứng được các điều mong muốn của các bạn. Vì vậy, chúng tôi rất mong n được những ý kiến đóng góp quý báu của các bạn để cuốn sách này hoàn thiện hơn trong lần tái bản. Chúng tôi xin chân thành cảm ơn!

Chúc các bạn thành công!

***Thạc sĩ* Nguyễn Hữu Chấm**

PHẦN I: LÝ THUYẾT (THEORY)

I. THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (Thì hiện tại đơn/thường)

A. FORMATION (Cách thành lập)

1. Đối với ngôi thứ 3 số ít

a, The affirmative form (Thể khẳng định)

Động từ đi sau ngôi thứ ba số ít phải thêm "**s**" hoặc "**es**". Ngôi thứ ba số ít như: he, she, it, Mary, Tom, my father v.v.. Những động từ thêm "es" có tận cùng là: o, x , ss, ch, z, sh, còn lại là thêm "**s**".

Ex: He reads books.

She watches television in her free time.

My teacher usually goes swimming on Saturday.

b, The negative form (Thể phủ định)

Đối với ngôi thứ ba số ít, khi đổi sang thể phủ định, thì mượn trợ động từ "To do" biến thành "does" và thêm "not", động từ đưa về nguyên mẫu.

Ex: Peter does not (doesn't) go to school at 6.30 every day.

He does not get up early.

c, The interrogative form (Thể nghi vấn)

Giống như thể phủ định, nhưng chúng ta đặt "Does" ra đầu câu, động từ ở nguyên mẫu, cuối câu có dấu chấm hỏi.

Ex: Does your sister do her physical exercises in the morning?

What time does your father usually go to work?

2. Đối với các ngôi còn lại

a, The affirmative form

Đối với các ngôi còn lại như: I, We, You, They thì chúng ta không thêm "**s**" hoặc "**es**" sau động từ, nghĩa là động từ ở nguyên mẫu.

Ex: I read an interesting story.

We like playing football very much.

They often go fishing in the afternoon.

b, The negative form

Đối với các ngôi này, chúng ta mượn trợ động từ "To do" biến thành "do" và thêm "not" , động từ ở nguyên mẫu.

Ex: They do not (don't) like smoking.

We do not drink coffee at night.

c, The interrogative form

Tương tự như thể phủ định, ta đặt "Do" ra đằng trước, động t ở nguyên mẫu, cuối câu có dấu chấm hỏi.

Ex: How often do you go to the cinema?

What do they do in their free time?

B. USES (Cách sử dụng)

Sau đây là một số cách sử dụng thì hiện tại đơn:

1. Dùng để diễn tả một chân lý, một sự thật, một điều hiển nhiên.

Ex1: The sun rises in the East and sets in the West.

(Mặt trời mọc ở hướng đông và lặn ở hướng tây).

Two and two are four.

2. Dùng để diễn tả một thói quen, một đặc tính.

Ex2: She usually gets up at six o'clock.

He watches television after dinner.

3. Dùng với câu điều kiện loại I.

Ex3: If he works hard, he will pass his examination.

If it does not rain, we will go camping.

4. Dùng với các trạng từ hay cụm trạng từ như: always, usuall sometimes, often, occasionally, frequently, seldom, rarely, every da every week, every month, every year, on Monday/ Tuesda Wednesday/ Thursday..., once a week/ year/ month, twice a wee month/ year....

Ex4: My mother occasionally goes to the market in the afternoon.

Ex5: Do they seldom get drunk?

Ex6: Mr Nam goes to the English speaking club every week.

5. Dùng trong các tiêu đề bài báo.

Ex7: The Prime Minister visits China.

The Government reforms administrative policies.

6. *Dùng trong các bảng thời gian về chương trình, sự kiện theo lịch đã định, thời gian đi lại.*

Ex8: The exhibition opens at 7 a.m and closes at 5 p.m.

Ex9: The concert begins at 7.30 and ends at 9.30.

Ex10: The train arrives at 6 o'clock and departs at 6.05.

C. NOTES

+ Động từ mà có consonant (phụ âm) + **y** đi sau ngôi thứ ba số ít thì biến đổi **y** thành **i** rồi thêm **es**:

- carry → carries
- cry → cries
- hurry → hurries
- study → studies

Một số động từ có hình thức như trên: beautify, certify, classify, deny, dignify, diversify, dry, fly, identify, personify, qualify, ratify, satisfy, try ... .

+ Động từ tận cùng là nguyên âm (vowel) + **y** đi sau ngôi thứ ba số ít thì **không** biến đổi gì cả:

- buy → buys
- obey → obeys
- play → plays
- annoy → annoys

+ Cách đọc thêm "s" hoặc "es" sau động từ:

- /s/ sau những động từ có tận cùng như: -p, -k, -f, -t như: drops, looks, puffs, wants, và laughs vì *laugh* được phiên âm: /la:f/ ...

- /iz/ sau những động từ có tận cùng như: - ch, -sh, -ss, -x, -ze, -age..., ví dụ: watches, washes, pushes, discusses, mixes, organizes, manages ...

- /z/ sau những động từ có tận cùng ngoài hai trường hợp trên như: -b, -d, - g, - m, - l, -n, -r, - v, -y, ..., ví dụ: robs, adds, rings, fills, dreams, runs, remembers, moves, plays,...

II. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)

A. FORMATION

IS/AM/ARE + VERB-ING

a, The affirmative form

Ex: I am lecturing in the hall.

She is writing a letter.

Tom and Daisy are learning Vietnamese.

b, The negative form

Ex: She is not watching television.

They are not playing games.

c, The interrogative form

Ex: What are you doing now?

Is Hong typing an English letter?

B. USES

Sau đây là một số cách sử dụng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn:

1. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra vào lúc nói.*

Ex1: We are painting a portrait of our teacher.

2. *Dùng để diễn tả dự định trong tương lai, một sự sắp xếp (có k hoạch.*

Ex2: They are going to the cinema tonight.

Ex3: They are going to Danang tomorrow.

3. *Dùng với các động từ chuyển động như: go, move, come, arriv leave .....*

Ex4: The train is leaving in five minutes.

4. *Dùng với các trạng từ và cụm trạng từ như: now, at present, (at th moment, right now.*

Ex5: My teacher is lecturing in the hall at present.

Ex6: What is she doing at the moment?

5. *Dùng để diễn tả sự việc lặp đi lặp lại, thường đi với những trạn từ như: always, constantly, continually, forever, perpettuall repeatedly.*

Ex7: Tom is always asking his mother for money.

Ex 8: They are continually learning English for their present job.

6. *Dùng để diễn tả hai hành động xảy ra cùng một lúc.*

Ex 9: Mai and Binh are learning French while their friends are reading newspapers.

7. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động vừa xảy ra ngay tức thời.*

Ex 0: Look! Two cocks are fighting.

8. *Dùng để mô tả những khuynh hướng hiện thời (current trends).*

Ex 1: People are becoming less tolerant of smoking these days.

C. NOTES

1. Những động từ tận cùng là e, khi thêm ING thì bỏ **e**.

Ex: - write → writing
- argue → arguing
- live → living
- fade → fading

2. Những động từ có tận cùng – ee hoặc – oe không theo qui luật này, ví dụ: agree → agreeing, canoe → canoeing, disagree → disagreeing,...

3. Những động từ có tận cùng là phụ âm, trước nó là nguyên âm (e, u, o, a, i) thì phải gấp đôi phụ âm đó lên, rồi thêm ING.

Ex: - cut → cutting
- hit → hitting
- sit → sitting
- rob → robbing
- run → running

Những động từ có hình thức như trên: beg, fan, get, pin, tap, chat, sab, step, grab, rub, sob ... .

4. Những động từ có tận cùng là **y**, trước đó là một nguyên âm hay phụâm thì để nguyên, chỉ thêm ING.

Ex: play → playing
- say → saying
- lay → laying

Những động từ có hình thức như trên: apply, annoy, study, tidy,...

5. Những động từ hai vần có tận cùng là một phụ âm, trước nó là một nguyên âm nhưng dấu nhấn đặt ở âm đầu, thì **không** gấp đôi phụ âm đó, chỉ thêm ING mà thôi.

Ex: - listen → listening
- happen → happening
- enter → entering
- budget → budgeting
- answer → answering

Một số động có hình thức như trên như: enter, differ, foster gather, major, offer, open, profit, tutor, whisper,...

6. Những động từ có tận cùng **ie**, thì biến đổi thành **y**, rồi thêm ING.

Ex: - die → dying
- lie → lying
- tie → tying

7. Những động từ có hai vần tận cùng là một phụ âm, trước nó là mộ nguyên âm nhưng dấu nhấn ở âm thứ hai, thì phải gấp đôi phụ ân đó, rồi thêm ING.

Ex: - prefer → preferring
- begin → beginning
- occur → occurring
- forget → forgetting
- upset → upsetting

Những động từ có hình thức như trên: admit, commit, infe permit, refer, transit,...

8. Tuy nhiên, một số trường hợp động từ có tận cùng là **e**, nhưng kh thêm ING thì ta không bỏ **e**.

Ex: - age → ageing (lão hoá)
- dye → dyeing (nhuộm)
- singe → singeing (cháy xém)

9. Những động từ có tận cùng là **l**, trước nó là một nguyên âm th phải gấp đôi **l** (Anh), không gấp đôi (Mỹ).

Ex: - travel → travelling (Anh)/ traveling (Mỹ)

- control → controlling (Anh)/ controling (Mỹ)
- label → labelling (Anh)/ labeling (Mỹ)
- quarrel → quarrelling (Anh) / quarreling (Mỹ)
- signal → signalling (Anh) / signaling (Mỹ)

10. Một số động từ có tận cùng là một **l** (Anh), hai **ll** (Mỹ). Do vậy khi thêm ING hay ED cũng theo qui luật này, nghĩa là không gấp đôi đối với tiếng Anh của người Anh, nhưng gấp đôi đối với tiếng Anh của người Mỹ.

- enrol → enroling (Anh)/ enrolling (Mỹ)
- fulfil → fulfiling (Anh)/ fulfilling (Mỹ)

11. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn không đi cùng với động từ tri giác như: feel, hear, see, smell, notice, observe, look, taste,... Tuy nhiên, một vài trường hợp dùng để nhấn mạnh.

Ex: How are you feeling now?
She is looking tired.

12. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn không dùng với những động chỉ sự tình cảm và cảm xúc như: admire (ngưỡng mộ, tôn trọng), adore (yêu thích), appreciate (đánh giá), detest (ghét cay ghét đắng), desire (ao ước), dislike (ghét, không thích), fear (sợ), hate (ghét), loathe (thù), love (yêu), mind (quan tâm, bận tâm), respect (tôn trọng), value (đánh giá), want (muốn), wish (ước muốn) ....

13. Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn không dùng với những động từ chỉ sự hoạt động tinh thần như: agree (đồng ý), appreciate (đánh giá cao, hiểu), assume (giả định), believe (tin tưởng), think (nghĩ), know (biết), forget (quên), remember (nhớ), perceive (nhận thức, ý thức)...

III. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)

A. FORMATION

HAVE/ HAS + VERB (Past Participle)

I, we, you, they, Mary and Tom ...: have + verb (pp)
He, she, it , Mary, my teacher... : has + verb (pp)

Quá khứ phân từ (Past Participle) gồm hai hình thức: động từ có qui tắc (verb –ed), và động từ bất qui tắc (irregular verb) như: go, teach, write...

a, The affirmative form

Ex: - I have worked for this company.

- My father has taught Literature in his school for twenty years.
- Miss Betty White and her family have lived in New York since 1990.

b, The negative form

Ex: - Nam has not written the letter yet.

- They have not finished their work.

c, The interrogative form

Ex: - Has he ever been to Australia?

- How long have you lived in Quang Ngai?
- Have Miss White and her parents spent their holidays in any foreign country yet?

B. USES

Sau đây là một số cách sử dụng của thì hiện tại hoàn thành:

1. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ và vẫn còn tiếp tục ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.*

   Ex1: They have lived in Hanoi for 10 years.

2. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đã xay ra mà không biết rõ thờ gian.*

   Ex2: I have read the instructions but I don't understand them.

   Ex3: He has had dinner.

3. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong thời gian không r như: this morning, this afternoon, this year, today.*

   Ex4: It has been cold this winter.

   Ex5: I have seen him today.

4. *Dùng để diễn tả một kinh nghiệm đã qua lâu rồi.*

   Ex6: I have been to London several times.

5. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động sắp hoàn thành trong tương lai, thường dùng với when, if, as soon as.*

   Ex7: I will go out with you when I have finished my homework.

6. *Dùng với* ***since*** *(mốc thời gian) và* ***for*** *(khoảng thời gian).*

   Ex8: My mother has taught French for 20 years.

   Ex9: My father has worked in this factory since 1989.

7. *Dùng với* ***just*** *để diễn tả một hành động vừa mới xảy ra.*

   Ex10: I have just bought an English dictionary.

8. *Dùng với những trạng từ và cụm trạng từ như: ever, never, already, recently (vừa mới đây), lately (gần đây), so far (từ trước đến nay), so far this morning/ afternoon/ evening (mãi đến sáng nay/ chiều nay/ tối nay), up to now (cho đến bây giờ), up till now (mãi đến bấy giờ), up to the present (cho đến giờ này), before now (từ trước đến giờ)...*

   Ex11: Never in my life have I met a more beautiful and lovely girl than Miss Thuy.

   Ex12: They have planted trees in the garden so far this morning.

   Ex13: He has not appeared on television before now.

9. *Dùng với Not........ Yet.*

   Ex14: I have not done my assignment yet.

10. *Dùng với a long time = for ages (lâu lắm rồi)*

    Ex15: I have not seen my darling for ages.

11. *Dùng với it is the first time (đây là lần đầu tiên), it is the second time (đây là lần thứ hai).*

    Ex16: It is the first time that Mr John has been to QuangNgai.

12. *Thường dùng trong thư từ, bưu thiếp.*

    Ex17: I am very sorry for not having written to you for a long time.

    Ex18: We have just arrived in Hanoi, and though we have not had time to see much yet, we are sure we are going to enjoy ourselves.

13. Dùng trong các báo cáo dự báo, báo cáo tin tức.

Ex19: It is said by specialists that the price of oil has risen by $ 10 a barrel. Industrial leaders have complained that the high price of oil makes production expensive for industry.

14. Dùng với cấu trúc câu.

It's + period + since + past or present perfect tense.

Ex20: It's three years since I saw Tom.

or It's three years since I have seen Tom.

IV. THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

A. FORMATION

HAVE/ HAS + BEEN + VERB-ING

a, The affirmative form

Ex: She has been learning English for five years.

They have been living in Quang Ngai for twenty years now.

b, The negative form

Ex: The children have not been crying for three days.

She has not been working in this office since she was ill.

c, The interrogative form

Ex: How long have they been living in Quảng Ngai?

Has he been learning French since he moved to this new town?

B. USES

Sau đây là một số cách sử dụng thì hiện tại hoàn thành tiế diễn:

1. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ vẫm cò tiếp tục diễn biến ở hiện tại.*

   Ex1: I have been learning French for six years now.

2. *Một hành động xảy ra ở hiện tại hoàn thành kéo dài liên ttiếp hiện tại.*

   Ex2: He has been writing his thesis proposal since dinner.

3. *Dùng với những động từ như: expect, hope, learn, live, look for, rain, sleep, sit, snow, stand, stay, study, teach, wait, work ...... để diễn tả hành động kéo dài liên tục.*

   Ex3: How long have you been working for this company?

   Ex4: I have been waiting for my girlfriend for two hours now.

4. *Dùng để nhấn mạnh một hành động xảy ra liên tục trong một khoảng thời gian thường đi với now, all day, all week.*

   Ex5: She is tired. She has been typing letters all day.

5. *Dùng để mô tả một hành động thường xuyên lặp lại.*

   Ex6: Nam has been phoning her girlfriend every night for the past week.

6. *Dùng để đưa ra kết luận dựa trên chứng cớ trực tiếp hay gián tiếp.*

   Ex7: Her eyes are red. She has been crying.

7. *Một số động từ như: learn, live, rain, sit, sleep, stand, study, wait, work biểu thị tính liên tục và thường xảy ra với hiện tại tiếp diễn hoàn thành dùng với SINCE và FOR.*

   Ex8: My father has been working for Bao Viet insurance company for ten years.

   Ex9: It has been raining since the beginning of this month.

Exercise 1: Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct tense: the simple present, the present continuous, the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

1. He (not go) to work on Saturday. He usually (go) to work from Monday to Saturday.

   ....

2. What time Nam often (watch) television? He often (watch) it at 7 p.m.

   ....

3. Miss White (not learn) Chinese for three months. Now, she really (want) to study it.

....

4. Where he (go) now? He (go) to the zoo with his father.

....

5. What children (do) while their parents are planting trees in th garden? Oh, well! They (play) games with their friends.

....

6. Lan's faher (work) for the chemical factory for three years now.

....

7. How long your sister (teach) Chinese in her university? Well, sh (teach) there since last February.

....

8. She usually (watch) television in her free time. Now, she doesn' She (wash) her clothes.

....

9. He (study) Russian for two years and does not even know th alphabet yet.

....

10. We (argue) about this problem for two hours now. Perhaps we st now.

....

11. He (not stop) smoking since he arrived.

....

12. He (sleep) since ten o'clock. It's time he woke up.

....

13. You (mind) if I ask you a difficult question? No, I (be) ready to answer your questions.

....

14. We (hope) for a rise in salary for many months but we (not dare) to ask for it yet.

....

15. I only (hear) from him twice since he went away.

....

16. I (teach) hundreds of students but I never (meet) such a hopeless class like this.

....

17. He (speak) to his girlfriend for an hour now. I expect he will soon be finishing.

....

18. The plane that you (look) at now just (take) off for Paris.

....

19. Look at the crowd. I (wonder) what they (look) for .

....

20. What she (do) to her car at present? I (think) she (polish) it.

....

21. How long they (be) married? They (be) married since 1990.

....

22. You (undersand) what the professor (say) now? No, I (nc
understand) him at all.

....

23. Jim never (do) any work in the garden; he always (do) on his car.

....

24. I (bathe). That's why my hair is all wet.

....

25. What your brother (do) in his free time? Well, he usually (g
swimming with his friends.

....

26. It (rain) for three hours and the ground is too wet to play on,
the match (be) postponed.

....

27. Who (own) this umbrella? I (not know). Everybody (use) it b
nobody (know) who (own) it.

....

8. What she (have) for dinner? She usually (eat) soup, fish and (drink) a glass of beer.

....

29. Look! The children (play) kites in the field.

....

30. She won't go out now as it (rain) and she (not have) an umbrella.

....

31. My wife (not stop) talking once since we got married.

....

32. I (be) an admirer of the United States since I was a boy.

....

33. Where she (go) on holiday now? Well, she (stay) at home and (do) a lot of things for her family.

....

34. Mary and Tom (learn) Vietnamese for three months now.

....

35. Miss Margarette (go) shopping every Saturday but today she (go) to the market to buy some clothes for her mother.

....

36. This afternoon Nancy (type) a letter, but now she (watch) a horror movie.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

37. Every day, my father (wash) his car, then (go) to work at 7 a. and (arrive) home from work at 5.30 p.m.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

38. Mr Hung (not get up) early this morning because he (be) tired la night.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

39. Where they (go) now? Well, I don't know. It seems that th (arrive) on the beach to enjoy the cool wind from the sea.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

40. How often she (do) her physical exercises? Well, she (do) it eve morning.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

41. Mrs Linda Martin (spend) a lot of time collecting many stamps far.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

42. Who (teach) him biology? Well, Mrs Hong is. She (teach) him one year.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

43. She (do) her English exercises while her sister (translate) t documents into French.

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

44. Her sister (watch) the film for two hours but she does not want to stop it .

....

45. They (plant) trees in the garden while their friends (dig) the ground.

....

46. The writers (finish) their first works since the publishers invited them to collaborate.

....

47. What time your brother (go) to bed? He usually (go) to bed at 10 p.m but tonight he (go) at 11 p.m.

....

48. How long your mother (sew) her warm clothes? Maybe for four months.

....

49. My teacher (compose) many English songs for several years, and now he (be) abroad.

....

50. Lan and I (try) to finish our search paper right now because we (write) it for two years.

....

V. THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE (Thì quá khứ đơ thường)

A. FORMATION

a, The affirmative form

Ex1: She listened to the radio last night.

Ex2: They lived in Hanoi ten years ago.

Ex3: I wrote the letter to my girlfriend.

b, The negative form

Chúng ta mượn trợ động từ "To do" biến thành "Did", rồi th NOT sau "Did", động từ ở nguyên mẫu.

Ex1: She did not (didn't) go to the cinema yesterday.

Ex2: Lan did not work for that company long ago.

c, The interrogative form

Giống như thể phủ định, chúng ta mượn trợ động từ "To biến thành "Did", đặt "Did" ở đầu câu, động từ ở nguyên mẫu, c câu có dấu chấm hỏi.

Ex1: Did she watch television last night?

Ex2: What did she do yesterday morning?

B. USES

Sau đây là một số cách sử dụng thì quá khứ đơn:

1. Dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ.

Ex1: He went to France to study French in 2002.

2. Dùng với always để diễn tả sự lặp đi lặp lại hay thói quen tr quá khứ.

Ex2: Peter always got up late.

Ex3: Hoa usually went to the theatre with her mother.

3. Dùng với câu điều kiện loại II.

Ex4: Lan would pass her exam if she worked hard.

Ex5: What would she do if she won a lot of money?

4. Dùng với các trạng từ và cụm trạng từ như: yesterday, ago, l before, first, then, later, finally, last week / month / year / Monda

Ex6: I last met Tom when he gave me his new address.

Ex7: Miss Bettty White gave us many difficult exercises last week.

5. *Dùng với lời nói gián tiếp.*

Ex8: My teacher said: "I want to buy a new house in Danang city"

→ My teacher said that he wanted to buy a new house in Danang city.

6. *Dùng với SINCE và FOR khi diễn tả sự việc ở quá khứ.*

Ex9: I lived in Hue city since my father moved there.

Ex10: We stayed in Nha Trang for ten days when we were on holiday there.

7. *Dùng với những lời nói yêu cầu lịch sự.*

Ex11: I wondered if you could give me a lift.

8. *Dùng với cấu trúc:* ***It is + period + past or past perfect tense.***

Ex12: It is four years since I met my old teacher.

9. *Dùng với với câu hỏi tiếp theo sau khi câu hỏi và câu trả lời ở thì hiện tại hoàn thành.*

Ex13: - Have you ever been to China?
- Yes, I have.
- *Did you like it?*

10. *Dùng với "used to" để diễn tả thói quen trong quá khứ.*

Ex14: As a child, Jack used to go swimming with his friends.

Ex15: They used to love to listen to music when they were students.

C. NOTES

1. Động từ ở thì quá khứ đơn ở hai dạng: có qui tắc (Verb –ed), và bất qui tắc (dùng cột thứ hai của bảng chia động từ bất qui tắc) như: go, do, write, teach....

Ex: work → worked
start → started
teach → taught
write → wrote

2. Động từ tận cùng **e**, thì chỉ thêm **d** mà thôi.

Ex: live → lived
love → loved
move → moved
decide → decided

3. Động từ tận cùng **y**, trước nó là nguyên âm thì để nguyên **y** v
thêm **ed**.

Ex: stay → stayed
play → played
obey → obeyed

4. Động từ tận cùng **y**, trước nó là một phụ âm, thì phải biến đổi thành **i** và thêm **ed**.

Ex: carry → carried
study → studied
hurry → hurried

Những động từ có hình thức như trên: apply, beautify, classif
certify, dignify, diversify, ratify, qualify, satisfy, try ....

5. Động từ một vần tận cùng là phụ âm, trước nó là một nguyên â
thì gấp đôi phụ âm đó lên.

Ex: drop → dropped
stop → stopped
beg → begged

Những động từ có hình thức như trên: chat, fan, grab, pin, ri
rob, rub, scan, shop, sob, stab, step, tap...

6. Động từ hai vần dấu nhấn đặt ở vần thứ hai, tận cùng là phụ â
(trừ **h**, **w**, **x**), trước nó là nguyên âm, thì gấp đôi phụ âm đó lên.

Ex: refer → referred
worship → worshipped
prefer → preferred
occur → occurred

Những động từ có hình thức như trên: admit, commit, inf
label, permit, quarrel, transit... .

7. Động từ có hai vần tận cùng là phụ âm, trước nó là nguyên âm nhưng dấu nhấn ở vần thứ nhất, thì **không** gấp đôi phụ âm đó.

Ex: listen → listened
answer → answered
happen → happened
gather → gathered

Những động từ có hình thức như trên: enter, foster, major, master, murder, offer, open, tutor, whisper ... .

VI. THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)

A. FORMATION

WERE/ WAS + VERB_ING

- I, he, she, it, Peter: **was**
- We, you, they, Peter and Mary: **were**

Ex: He was learning Chinese.

Ex: They were watching the film.

a, The affirmative form

Ex: She was practising the piano.

b, The negative form

Ex: Nam and Hong were not playing chess.

c, The interrogative form

Ex: Was Miss Lien writing a letter?

Ex: Were you talking to your friends as I saw you?

B. USES

Sau đây là một số cách sử dụng thì quá khứ tiếp diễn:

1. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong quá khứ có thời gian đi kèm.*

Ex1: Mai was learning English at 8 o'clock last night.

2. *Dùng để diễn tả sự việc đang xảy ra ở một thời điểm quá khứ.*

   Ex2: He was living abroad in 2005, so he missed the genera election.

3. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động trong quá khứ mà chúng ta khôn biết đã kết thúc chưa.*

   Ex3: She was working on her essay last night.

4. *Dùng để nhấn mạnh tính liên tục với các cụm trạng từ như: a night, all yesterday, all the afternoon.*

   Ex4: It was raining all night/ all yesterday/ all the afternoon ... .

5. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra trong quá khứ thì c một hành động khác chen vào.*

   Ex5: She was writing a report when her director telephoned her.

6. *Dùng với "while" để diễn tả hai hành động xảy ra cùng một l trong quá khứ.*

   Ex6: While she was cleaning the floor, her husband was polishi his car.

7. *Dùng với các liên từ như: as, when, just as.*

   Ex7: As I was crossing the street, I saw a snake.

   Ex8: Just as I was leaving the house, the telephone rang.

8. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động hay sự việc lặp đi lặp lại.*

   Ex9: When she worked here, Mary was always making mistakes

9. *Dùng với lời nói gián tiếp.*

   Ex10: She said: "I am doing my homework."

   ⟶ She said that she *was doing* her homework.

Exercise 2: Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct tense: t simple present, the present continuous, the simple past, the pa continuous, the present perfect or the present perfect continuous

1. What Binh (do) when the telephone (ring)?

....

2. Who (teach) you English last year? Mrs Hong did. She (teach) us for three years now.

....

3. What time does Hoa usually get up? Well, she usually (get up) at 6 o'clock but today she (get up) at 7 o'clock.

....

4. The children (look) forward to this holiday for many months.

....

5. Binh and Tom (make) friends with each other since last April.

....

6. They (build) this bridge for six years now.

....

7. Your sister (go) swimming at weekends? Yes, of course. She (love) it for many years.

....

8. How long he (be) in his university? He (teach) Russian for five years now.

....

9. We (not write) to each other for ages because our work always (keep) us very busy.

....

10. The children were frightened because it (get) dark.

....

11. Who you (talk) to on the phone as I came in?
were

....

12. Two men (fight) at a street corner and a policeman (try) to sto
them.

....

13. How long he (be) out of work? He is not out of work now. He jus
(start) a new job.

....

14. You (meet) your teacher at the lecture yesterday? No, I didn't.
(not meet) him for many weeks.

....

15. I (not see) your aunt recently because I (be) on business in Han
last month.

....

16. How long you (know) your new assistant? I (know) him for thre
years.

....

17. She (work) for her company for ten years and never once (be) late

....

18. He just (pick) pounds of strawberries! He (grow) strawberries for many years but he never (have) such a good crop before.

....

19. I (buy) a new car last year, but I (not sell) my old car yet.

....

20. She (not write) to me for a long time. Yesterday, I (write) to her again.

....

21. The children (sleep) for three hours. It's time they (wake) up.

....

22. She can not go out because it (rain) all day. Now, she (stay) at home to watch television.

....

23. When we (come) to see him, he (write) a report for his director.

....

24. They (play) football since 6 o'clock this morning. They only just (stop).

....

25. When you (begin) school? I (begin) school when I (be) seven.

....

26. It is the first time Mary (offer) me a beautiful present on my birthday, which (make) me very happy.

....

27. My father (play) chess with his next door neighbour ever since m family (come) to live here five years ago.

....

28. You ever (be) to England? No, I (spend) last April and May i France.

....

29. I (write) to the edition board two weeks ago but they (not answe yet.

....

30. Linda (make) a dress for herself at the moment. She (make) a her own clothes for the last two years.

....

31. You (do) your homework when the bell (ring)?

....

32. Mr Cuong (practise) the guitar for an hour but he does not want stop it.

....

33. Miss Linh (not do) her Maths last night because she felt ve depresses.

....

34. We finally (decide) to choose the best place to go on holiday.

....

35. They (discuss) some important issues when the director (enter) their room.

....

36. We know that she (live) in Hanoi for ten years now.

....

37. Who (offer) you a special gift on your last birthday? Oh! My aunt did.

....

38. He rarely (say) about that problem but two days ago he (say) it to his classmates.

....

39. Miss Minh said she (write) some letters to her friends then.

....

40. What Binh (do) if he were punished by his teacher?

....

41. Mrs Dorothy (stop) smoking fifteen years ago but yesterday she told me she (like) it again.

....

42. It is the first time they (organize) their wedding anniversary.

....

43. How long the students (play) football? Well, for two hours.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

44. We (make) friends for five years but we (not write) to each oth
up to now.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

45. If she had a good chance, she (visit) the Cham museum and sh
(introduce) it to her friends.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

46. They (build) this school since the villagers (move) to anoth
place.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

47. The students (not hand in) their research papers to me yet.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

48. We (play) chess for a moment, suddenly the thief broke into th
house.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

49. She (expect) a baby. Her husband will be very happy to see h
first child.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

50. What you (do) at 7 o'clock last night? We (prepare) a lot of thin
for our final examinations.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

VII. THE PAST PERFECT TENSE (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

A. FORMATION

HAD + VERB (pastparticiple)

a, The affirmative form

Ex1: I had earned a lot of money.

Ex2: She had done a lot of homework.

b, The negative form

Ex1: I had not finished my homework before I went to class.

Ex2: We had not been in Australia for many years before we moved to Brazil.

c, The interrogative form

Ex1: Had she gone to Australia?

Ex2: Had they discovered the land?

B. USES

Sau đây là một số cách sử dụng thì quá khứ hoàn thành:

1. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ.*

   Ex1: We had learnt English very well before we went to New York.

2. *Dùng với câu điều kiện loại III.*

   Ex2: If he had had a lot of money, he would have bought that villa.

3. *Dùng với lời nói gián tiếp.*

   Ex3: Mary told me: "I have been to Vietnam several times."

   → Mary told me that she had been to Vietnam several times.

4. *Dùng với after, before.*

   Ex4: After he had written the report, he sent it to the chief editor.

   Ex5: She had studied American cultures before she went to New York.

5. Dùng với When.

Ex6: When I arrived, Mary had left. (before I got there)

6. Dùng với các liên từ như: no sooooner ...... than, hardly / scarely / barely.

Ex7: Mr Baker had no sooner left the room than they began to gossip about him.

Ex8: Miss Linda had hardly begun her speech when she was interrupted.

VIII. THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn)

A. FORMATION

HAD + BEEN + VERBING

a, The affirmative form

Ex1: She had been learning Chinese for many months before she went to Beijing.

b, The negative form

Ex: They had not been living in Hanoi for several years before their friends moved to live there.

c, The interrogative form

Ex: Had he been writing an essay before the teacher came here?

B. USES

Sau đây là một số cách sử dụng thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn:

1. Dùng để diễn tả một hành động kéo dài đến một thời điểm nào đó trong quá khứ và khi sự việc thứ hai xuất hiện, sự việc thứ nhất vẫn còn tiếp tục xảy ra.

Ex1: She had been practising music when I entered this room.

2. Dùng để diễn tả một hành động ở thì quá khứ hoàn thành được lặp lại.

Ex2: He had been trying to get her on the phone.

3. Dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong suốt một thời điểm trong quá khứ, rồi sau đó xảy ra hành động khác do kết quả của hành động đi trước.

Ex3: She was tired. She had been typing the letters all day.

4. Dùng để diễn tả hành động lặp đi lặp lại.

Ex4: Hong was annoyed. Her boyfriend had been phoning her every night for a whole week.

5. Dùng để đưa ra kết luận dựa trên chứng cớ trực tiếp hay gián tiếp.

Ex5: Her eyes were red. It was obvious that she had been crying.

4. Dùng với một số động từ như: learn, live, rain, sit, sleep, stand, study, wait, work,... biểu thị tính liên tục và thường xảy ra ở thì quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn đi kèm với Since và For.

Ex6: When I first met Mr John, he had been working for that company for

twelve years.

Ex7: Nam had been living in Danang since his parents moved to Hue city.

5. Dùng trong câu gián tiếp.

Ex8: He said: "I have been learning French for ten years."

→ *He said that he had been learning French for ten years.*

Exercise 3: Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct tense: the simple present, the present continuous, the simple past, the past continuous, the present perfect, the present perfect continuous, the past perfect or the past perfect continuous.

1. What time you (go) to school yesterday? I (go) to school at 6.30 a.m.

....

2. She (have) dinner when her friend (call).

....

3. She would not buy that car if she (not have) much money.

....

4. Miss Betty White (finish) her English course for two months.

....

5. What they (talk) as I approached them?

....

6. Peter and Mary (make) friends for ages on the Internet. Two days ago, they (meet) in a café by the river.

....

7. Her family (live) in Paris for four years before we moved to China.

....

8. The Smiths (be) in Hong Kong before they (be) on holiday in Singapore.

....

9. We (go) to Italy last month. I never (be) there before.

....

10. I (meet) an old school friend last week. I (not see) her for years before.

....

11. When the minister (resign) in 1990, he (be) in office for eleven years.

....

12. Miss Hong (write) a report to her employer since 2 o'clock, but now she (not finish) it.

……………………………………………………………………………………

13. Students (listen) to the radio when their friends (come) to see them.

……………………………………………………………………………………

14. You (learn) Chinese cultures before you (go) to China?

……………………………………………………………………………………

15. His mother never (go) shopping, but yesterday she (do) it with her daughter.

……………………………………………………………………………………

16. We (begin) learning French in 1998, and we (learn) it for eight years now.

……………………………………………………………………………………

17. What she (do) while her father was reading a newspaper? She (prepare) for her next exams.

……………………………………………………………………………………

18. If she (not do) it, her boyfriend would not have been angry with her.

……………………………………………………………………………………

19. Mary told me that she (buy) a new car the previous week.

……………………………………………………………………………………

20. Why they (leave) without saying any word to us when we arrived there?

……………………………………………………………………………………

21. If she (be) me, she would not say anything.

……………………………………………………………………………………

22. They (be) in Hanoi several times? Yes, of course. Up to now, they (work) here for two months.

....

23. What he (do) if he had won a lot of money from a lottery ticket prize?

....

24. She (work) for this company for two weeks now. Yesterday she told me that she (want) to move to another place.

....

25. How long he (teach) Maths in his school? He (teach) it since 1999.

....

26. Who (help) you present that scheme before we came here?

....

27. If he (have) a lot of money, he would have done for charity.

....

28. What time she (go) to bed when I telephoned her last night?

....

29. My aunt (be) married to a doctor for ten years. They (live) happily now.

....

30. What you (think) about if the problem had been carefully considered?

....

31. If he (pass) his English test, he would have received the scholarship from a well-known university.

....

32. What they (think) if the weather had been fine yesterday?

....

33. The fire brigade told us that they (try) to put out the fire for many hours.

....

34. She said that it (rain) very hard all yesterday.

....

35. She was very sorry for not (write) to her director for two weeks.

....

36. Had she had a lot of money she (buy) a new villa?

....

37. She (study) Australian cultures for many years and now she (expect) to come back to Vietnam to serve the country.

....

38. Miss Betty Jane (experiment) that method for many years before but now she (not find) the best results yet.

....

39. She told me that she (meet) her old teachers five weeks before.

....

40. As we (walk) in the street, we (see) the young men marching in the square.

....

41. What they (do) if they had seen a big tiger in the mountain?

....

42. The employees (go) on strike when the director came back to office and he asked them to stop.

....

43. Mary's mother advised her to go to bed early because she (work) very hard all yesterday.

....

44. She (not know) the truth unless you had not told her.

....

45. They had failed in the driving test. They (try) to do it better.

....

46. What they (do) tonight? They (watch) the most interesting film that (attract) millions of T.V viewers in the past two years.

....

47. Mrs Baker (not learn) Vietnamese before she (come) to Vietnam.

....

48. He (not go) to see that film because he already (see) it.

....

49. It is said that many roads (build) by these engineers every year.

....

50. The car (invent) over 100 years ago since then millions (build).

....

IX. THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE (Thì tương lai đơn)

A. FORMATION

WILL/ SHALL + VERB

a, The affirmative form

- I, we: will/ shall
- You, he , she it, they: will

Ex1: He will go to Danang next Sunday.

Ex2: Mary will go on holiday in Paris.

b, The negative form

- I, we: will + not = won't

  Shall + not = shan't

- You, he, she, it, they: will + not = won't

Ex1: They will not drink wine in a short time.

Ex2: Daisy will not learn Vietnamese next year.

c, The interrogative form

Ex1: Will she learn English tomorrow?

Ex2: Will Peter go on holiday in Vietnam next year?

B. USES

Sau đây là một số cách sử dụng thì tương lai đơn:

1. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động sắp xảy ra trong tương lai.*

   Ex1: He will go on business in Nha Trang next month.

2. *Dùng để diễn tả một ý kiến, một giả định, một phán đoán của người nào đó nói về tương lai. Những điều này thường được dùng với những động từ như: assume (giả định), be afraid (e rằng, e sợ), feel sure (cảm thấy chắc chắn), believe (tin tưởng), daresay (dám nói), doubt (nghi ngờ), expect (mong chờ/ đợi), hope (hy vọng), suppose (giả sử), think (nghĩ), wonder (thắc mắc) .....*

   Ex2: Liverpool will win on Saturday.

   Ex3: I am sure he will come back and offer us a lot of presents.

   Ex4: She believes that her sister will study English well next year.

3. *Dùng để diễn tả sự hy vọng, kỳ vọng, mong chờ với những động từ: hope, expect.*

   Ex5: I hope that she will get the job she has applied for.

   Ex6: I expect that my girlfriend will come to see me.

4. *Dùng với câu điều kiện loại I.*

   Ex7: If he works hard, he will pass his examination.

5. *Dùng để diễn tả những hành động có thói quen trong tương lai mà chúng ta giả định sẽ xảy ra.*

   Ex8: Birds will emigrate to other places.

   Ex9: Spring will come again.

6. *Dùng để dự báo thời tiết, thông tin, dự định trong tương lai.*

   Ex10: It will rain in some hours.

   Ex11: There will be a typhoon in some day.

   Ex12: The Prime Minister will declare the ground breaking ceremony of the university.

7. *Dùng để diễn tả một quyết tâm, một lời hứa, một trách nhiệm.*

   Ex13: I will marry my girlfriend.

   Ex14: Linh will show me how to make a cake.

8. *Dùng **shall** trong câu hỏi để chỉ sự đề nghị, yêu cầu, mệnh lệnh.*

   Ex16: Shall we go out for a coffee?

   Ex17: Let's go to the cinema, shan't we?

9. *Dùng với các trạng từ như: perhaps (có lẽ), possibly (có thể), probably (chắc chắn rằng), surely (chắc chắn).*

   Ex18: They will probably come to see us.

   Ex19: Ask him again. Perhaps he will change his mind.

X. THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE (Thì tương lai tiếp diễn)

A. FORMATION

WILL/ SHALL + BE + VERB-ING

Ex: They will be living in Hue city by the time of next week.

He will be picking his girlfriend up at the station at 3 pm tomorrow.

a, The affirmative form

Ex: She will be working in Hanoi next month.

They will be playing football by this time of tomorrow.

b, The negative form

Ex: Mrs Linda Martin will not be waiting for her friend.

She will not be learning French at 9 a.m tomorrow.

c, The interrogative form

Ex: Where will he be going tomorrow?

Will she be talking to her mother from America?

B. USES

Sau đây là một số cách sử dụng thì tương lai tiếp diễn:

1. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động xảy ra trong tương lai có thời gian đi kèm.*

Ex1: They will be watching television at 7 o'clock tomorrow evening.

2. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động trong tương lai mà không có ý định.*

Ex2: He will be helping his girlfriend tomorrow.

Ex3: They will be coming to see their old teachers.

3. *Dùng để diễn tả sự kéo dài của một sự việc trong tương lai có thời gian xác định cụ thể.*

Ex4: These workers will be working for this company for the next five years.

4. *Dùng để diễn tả sự hình dung hay sự tưởng tượng về một hành động/ sự việc tương lai đã lên kế hoạch rồi.*

Ex5: By this time next week, we will be lying on My Khe beach.

XI. THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE (Thì tương lai hoàn thành)

A. FORMATION

WILL/ SHALL + HAVE + VERB (Past participle)

Ex: They will have finished their assignments.

a, The affirmative form

Ex: My students will have finished their English assignments by the end of next April.

b, The negative form

Ex: They will not have finished building the bridge by this time of next year.

c, The interrogative form

Ex: Will she have completed her French course by the time of next December?

B. USES

Sau đây là một số cách sử dụng thì tương lai hoàn thành:

1. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động sẽ hoàn thành trong tương lai có thời gian xác định.*

Ex1: We will have finished our English course by the time of next month.

Ex2: My teacher will have retired by the year 2015.

2. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động sắp hoàn thành trước một thời điểm hay sự kiện trong tương lai.*

Ex3: My students will have graduated from this college before we go on holiday.

Ex4: At the end of the Spring, Mr and Mrs Brown will have been married for ten years.

3. *Thường dùng với Not ..... till, until + time và động từ đi kèm để chỉ sự hoàn tất như: build, complete, finish.*

Ex5: They will not have built this bridge until next year.

Ex5: They will not have built this bridge until next year.

4. *Thường dùng với những động từ như: believe, expect, hope, suppose ...*

Ex6: I expect you will have changed your mind tomorrow.

XII. THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE (Thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn/ Thì tương lai kép liên tiến)

A. FORMATION

WILL/ SHALL + HAVE BEEN + VERB-ING

Ex: They will have been living in Quang Ngai.

a, The affirmative form

Ex: He will have been studying in his university for the next two years.

She will have been working in her company for five years by the end of next year.

b, The negative form

Ex: She will not have been carrying out her thesis next month.

Mr Hoang will not have been practising his piano by the end of next week.

c, The interrogative form

Ex: Will you have been presenting your thesis proposal by the time of next week?

Will they have been learning Japanese by the time of next month?

B. USES

Sau đây là một số cách sử dụng thì tương lai hoàn thành tiếp diễn:

1. *Dùng để diễn tả một hành động sẽ xảy ra và kéo dài đến một thời điểm nào đó trong tương lai và hành động ấy sẽ còn tiếp tục.*

Ex1: By next Autumn, he will have been studying English in America for three years.

2. Thường được dùng với các động từ như: learn, work, rain, sit, live, wait, study, practise ...... để diễn tả một hành động sẽ hoàn thành trước một thời điểm nào đó trong tương lai.

Ex2: By this time of next month, I shall have been teaching English for twelve years.

XIII. THE NEAR FUTURE TENSE (Thì tương lai gần)

A. FORMATION

IS/ AM/ ARE	+	GOING TO	+	VERB

Ex: We are going to discuss this matter tomorrow.

a, The affirmative form

Ex: Mr Hung is going to go to Hanoi tomorrow.

Miss Loan is going to send her presents to her friends in Australia.

b, The negative form

Ex: They are not going to do their physical exercises.

c, The interrogative form

Ex: Are you going to mail these letters to your friends?

B. USES

Sau đây là một số cách sử dụng thì tương lai gần:

1. Dùng để diễn tả một dự định, một kế hoạch trong tương lai.

Ex1: I am going to get married.

Ex2: He is going to travel around the world.

2. Dùng để diễn tả một sự việc mà ta nhìn thấy hoặc cảm thấy.

Ex3: Look at the clouds! It is going to rain.

*3. Dùng GOING TO sau **if**.*

Ex4: If you are going to join us, we will wait for you.

4. *Thì tương lai đơn khác với thì tương lai gần ở chỗ thì tương lai đơn dùng cho dự đoán (predict), còn thì tương lai gần dùng cho dự định, kế hoạch.*

Ex5: John and Mary are going to get married. (a plan)

Ex6: I will help you look for the book. (a decision)

Ex7: If you see a black cat, you will have good luck. (a prediction)

XIV. SUBJUNCTIVE (BÀNG THÁI CÁCH)

Sở dĩ chúng tôi đề cập đến Subjunctive là muốn giúp người học hiểu thêm về cách sử dụng của động từ ở Subjunctive – là động từ ở nguyên mẫu không "**to**". Động từ đi sau ngôi thứ ba số ít không thêm "**s**" hoặc "**es**". Động từ "To Be" ở hiện tại bàng thái cách là "**be**" cho tất cả các ngôi và số. Tất cả những động từ khác đều có chung hình thức là giữ nguyên mẫu không "**to**".

Bàng thái cách là hình thức nguyên thể của động từ khi sử dụng sau một số động từ nhất định biểu thị một người nào đó muốn người khác làm một điều gì. Từ "THAT" phải luôn xuất hiện ở các câu bàng thái cách. Bàng thái cách có ba hình thức: hiện tại bàng thái cách, quá khứ bàng thái cách, quá khứ hoàn thành bàng thái cách.

1. Hiện tại bàng thái cách (present subjunctive)

a, Hiện tại bàng thái cách được dùng trong câu cảm thán exclamations) để diễn tả ước muốn hay hy vọng.

Ex: - Good bless you! (Thượng đế phù hộ anh!)

- Good save the Queen! (Xin Thượng đế ban phước lành cho nữ Hoàng!)

b, Hiện tại bàng thái cách đi với động từ.

Bàng thái cách đi với một số động từ như: advise, ask, command, decree, demand, insist, move, order, prefer, propose, recommend, request, require, stipulate, suggest, urge.

Subject + verb (any tense) + that + subject + verb (simple form)

Ex1: The doctor suggested that the patient stay longer in hospital.

Ex2: We propsed that our English teacher take a short holiday.

Ex3: The college required that all students learn English before graduation.

c, Hiện tại bàng thái cách đi với cụm từ chỉ sự khách quan.

Bàng thái cách đi với một số cụm từ chỉ về sự khách quan như: It has been proposed that, It is suggested that, It was recommended that, It is required that, It has been advised that.

Ex1: It has been proposed that he change his mind.

Ex2: It was recommended that she have good behaviour towards her husband.

Ex3: It has been advised that Mary learn Vietnamese as soon as possible before she comes to Hanoi.

d, Hiện tại bàng thái cách đi với tính từ.

Bàng thái cách đi với một số tính từ như: important, necessary obligatory, urgent, imperative.

It + be (any tense) + adjective + that + subject + verb (simple form)

Ex1: It is necessary that he get married.

Ex2: It has been important that each student speak two foreign languages.

Ex3: It was urgent that she call the police.

2. Quá khứ bàng thái cách (past subjunctive)

a, Dùng trong mệnh đề câu điều kiện để diễn tả điều kiện không c thực ở hiện tại.

Ex1: If he had a lot of money, he would buy that house.

Ex2: If I were a billionaire, I would give money for charity.

Note: Động từ "To Be" ở quá khứ bàng thái cách là "**were**" cho tất c các ngôi và số.

b, Quá khứ bàng thái cách dùng với **as though** (như thể), **as if** (y như thể), **if only** (giá mà), **wish** (mong ước), **it is the time** (đến lúc, tới giờ).

Ex1: He talks as though he knew everything.

Ex2: She orders me about as if I **were** her husband.

Ex3: I wish I married her as soon as possible.

Ex4: It is time children went to bed.

3. Quá khứ hoàn thành bàng thái cách (past perfect subjunctive)

Quá khứ hoàn thành bàng thái cách được dùng trong mệnh đề điều kiện để diễn tả điều kiện không có thực ở quá khứ.

Ex1: If he had studied English in this university, he would have become a good English teacher.

Ex2: If only I had not met her before I taught her.

Exercise 4: ***Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct tenses.***

1. Do not turn off the light. I (read) a novel now. He (borrow) it from his friend for two days.

....

2. He (leave) his house at seven a.m each day. Tomorrow, he (leave) at eight.

....

3. When she came, I (read) upstairs.

....

4. When I (meet) her two weeks ago, she told me that she just (return) from London.

....

5. My mother (rest) now. She always (rest) after lunch.

....

6. Next month, I (be) married for ten years.

....

7. I only (use) this pen once since the day I had it mended.

....

8. He (see) Mary in a shop before he (come) to his office.

....

9. The film was marvelous. If you (come) with us, you (enjoy) it, too.

....

10. I am sure you (forget) me by the time I (be) back in five years.

....

11. The workers (work) for sugar corporation for ten years by the time of next month.

....

12. It is the first time that she (tell) her truth to me.

....

13. He (cook) when I entered the room. She said that she (cook) for many restaurants before.

....

14. How long he (teach) Spanish in this university now? Well, for three years.

....

15. They (spend) their holiday in Hanoi by this time next year.

....

16. What he often (do) in the afternoon? He (go) swimming with his friends.

....

17. It is urgent that everyone (learn) English for our world integration today because it (consider) to be an international language.

....

18. They (finish) their English course by the time of next year.

....

19. When you next see me, I (wear) my new dress.

....

20. I never (see) anyone more punctual than your brother.

....

21. David (repair) the TV set at the moment. He (work) at it for one hour.

....

22. This time next month, I (sit) on a beach.

....

23. It is time we (go). If we (not leave) now, we (miss) the last train.

....

24. It was recommended that she (try) to persuade her father to stop smoking.

....

25. The city (not have) a lot of changes for the last few years. It is necessary that the local authority (implement) the urbanization construction.

....

26. The men said that they (look) for the lost child since 8 a.m, and they (not find) him yet.

....

27. He (leave) for London two years ago, and I (not see) him since.

....

28. She (not go) to the movies with us last night. She felt very sorry and now she wishes she (go).

....

29. The detective (want) to know what (happen) before the shot (fire).

....

30. The search group (leave) a week ago, but up to now no one (hear) from them.

....

31. Tomorrow after dinner, John (go) to a movie. In the other words, he (eat) dinner by the time he (go) to the movies.

....

32. By the end of this week, I (complete) my dissertation proposal.

....

33. While Tom (ride) his bicyle to school, his hat (blow) off.

....

34. This is the second time you (break) a cup. You (break) one only yesterday.

....

35. My mother just (go) to the supermarket. She (not come) home until 10 p.m.

....

36. While the two thieves (discuss), someone (steal) their car.

....

37. He (thank) me for what I (do) for him.

....

38. He (learn) English since 7 a.m. It is time he (stop) having a rest.

....

39. He suddenly (realize) that he (travel) in the wrong directions.

....

40. I (share) a flat with him when we were students. He always (complain) about my untidiness.

....

41. The boys (play) cards when they (hear) father's step.

....

42. Ann said that she (be) on holiday. I (say) that I (hope) that she (enjoy) herself.

....

43. I (see) you yesterday from the bus. Why you (use) a stick?

....

44. When I first met him he, (study) painting. He told me that he (study) it since 2003.

....

45. You (wear) your hair long when you were at school?

....

46. Her phone (ring) for ten minutes. I wonder why she does not answer it.

....

47. I (look) for mushrooms but I (not find) any.

....

48. It (rain) for two hours now and the ground is too wet to play on, so the match (be) postponed.

....

49. I (polish) this table all this morning, but she is not sastisfied with it yet.

....

50. Mr Pitt has just phoned to say that he (not come) back till Monday night.

....

PHẦN II: BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH (PRACTICE)

PRACTICE I

Choose the best correct tense of the verbs in parentheses for each sentence by circling the letter A, B, C or D.

1. I (be) _____ a student of English at Danang College of Foreign Languages now.

A. am	B. was
C. have been	D. will be

2. She (be) _____ twenty years old on next birthday.

A. is	B. has been
C. will be	D. will have been

3. They (learn) ______ English at the moment with their friends.

A. are learning	B. learnt
C. have learnt	D. had learnt

4. He (be) _____ on holiday in DaLat last year?

A. Is he	B. Was he
C. Has he been	D. Will he be

5. She is learning Maths while her sister (watch) _____ television.

A. is watching	B. was watching
C. will be watching	D.has watched

6. What time she (go) _____ to work every day?

A. is she going	B. did she go
C. does she go	D. was she going

7. His father usually (go) _____ swimming in his free time.

A. goes
B. is going
C. was going
D. has gone

8. Hong and Minh (discuss) _____ how to protect the environment at present.

A. discussed
B. were discussing
C. discuss
D. are discussing

9. She (learn) _____ Chinese since her father was retired.

A. learnt
B. was learning
C. had learnt
D. has learnt

10. Mary Jane (come) _____ to see Vietnam if she had a chance .

A. had come
B. has come
C. would come
D.will come

11. I (give) _____ an English dictionary by my teacher last week.

A. am given
B. was given
C. have been given
D. had been given

12. He (go) _____ to Hanoi in two days?

A. Did he go
B. Does he go
C. Will he go
D. Is he going

13. Where they (go) _____ now?

A. do they go
B. will they go
C. did they go
D. are they going

14. He (go) _____ to the cinema tonight?

A. Is he going
B. Was he going
C. Will he go
D. Has he gone

15. Mary (work) _____ as a travel writer for a magazine because she likes this job.

A. works
B. is working
C. will work
D. worked

16. It is necessary that he (learn) _____ foreign languages.

A. learns
B. learn
C. learnt
D.will learn

17. Miss White (go) _____ abroad five or six times a year.

A. is going B. went

C. has gone D. goes

18. Last year, our family (spend) _____ two weeks in Dalat.

A. is spending B. spend

C. spent D. has spent

19. What she (do) _____ in her free time?

A. does she do B. has she done

C. did she do D. is she doing

20. Where is your brother? He (have) _____ a bath.

A. has B. had

C. is having D. will have

21. Children (watch) _____ television while their parents are having dinner?

A. Do children watch B. Are children watching

C. Did children watch D. Have children watched

22. They (learn) _____ English next year because they have had their own plans.

A. will learn B. are going to learn

C. will be learning D. have been learning

23. He (finish) _____ his homework yet?

A. Has he finished B. Did he finish

C. Was he finishing D. Will he finish

24. They usually have lunch at 11 a.m but today they (have) _____ it at 11.30 a.m.

A. have B. are having

C. have had D. will have

25. What you (do) _____ when I came to see you?

A. did you do B. will you do

C. have you done D. were you doing

26. Nam (not see) _____his friends for ages.

A. does not see **B. will not see**

C. has not seen D. was not seen

27. Who (teach) ____ you English last year?

A. taught B. teaches

C. has taught D. was teaching

28. They have not given him a book since they last (meet) _____ him.

A. will meet B. met

C. has met D. had met

29. It is the first time he (be) _____ to Australia.

A. has been B. was

C. is D.had been

30. I can not go out with my girlfriend because I (not finish) _____ my work.

A. do not finish B. didn't finish

C. won't finish D. haven't finished

31. Mary (not go) _____ to school two weeks ago.

A. doesn't go B. won't go

C. didn't go D.hasn't gone

32. Miss Betty White Young (learn) _____ Vietnamese before she went to Hanoi.

A. learnt B. has learnt

C. has been learning D. had learnt

33. If he (be) _____ a doctor, he would cure a lot of people.

A. is B. was

C. were D. will be

34. Miss Lien (write) _____ a letter to her teacher in two weeks.

A. writes B. is writing

C. wrote D. will write

35. When I came back from Hanoi in 2000, after seven years, Danang (change) _____ a lot.

A. changed B. had changed

C. has changed D. would change

36. He (consider) _____ the applicants at the moment?

A. Does he consider B. Is he considering

C. Is he considerring D. Did he consider

37. Mount Everest (believe) _____ to be the highest mountain in the world.

A. believed B. is believed

C. was believed D. has believed

38. Recently we (find) _____ the best way to protect the environment.

A. are finding B. will find

C. found D. have found

39. I (read) _____ when I was five.

A. was reading B. read

C. is reading D. could read.

40. He realized that she (practise) _____ the guitar in the hall.

A. practised B. is practising

C. was practicing D. practises

41. Did you enjoy the party last night? Yes, but I wish I (not have) _____.

A. hadn't B. didn't have

C. hadn't had D. wouldn't have

42. He did not go swimming, but he _____ to go.

A. plans B. planed

C. has planned D. is planning

43. What you (do) _____ if you found a burglar in your house?

A. do you do B. did you do

C. would you do D. were you doing

44. He suddenly realized that she (travel) _____ in the wrong direction.

A. travels B. is travelling

C. travelled D. was travelling

45. Science (transform) _____ human life in the last 300 years.

A. transfomed B. transforms

C. was transformed D.has transformed

46. I can not join you until I (write) _____ this letter.

A. write　B. am writing

C. have written　D. wrote

47. She (make) _____ a cake when the light went out.

A. made　B. was making

C. has made　D. had made

48. It would have never been better if you (wait) _____.

A. waited　B. waiting

C. has waited　D. had waited

49. It (rain) _____ here since April.

A. rains　B. is raining

C. rained　D. has rained

50. As I (run) _____ to the station, I met an old friend of mine.

A. was running　B. am running

C. ran　D. has run

51. Before I came here, I (learn) _____ Russian.

A. learn　B. learnt

C. has learnt　D. had learnt

52. This time tomorrow, we (learn) _____ English again.

A. learn　B. are learning

C. will learn　D. will be learning

53. When my teacher leaves school next month, he (teach) _____ our classes for two years.

A. teaches　B. taught

C. will teach　D. will have taught

54. If I (know) _____ the truth, I would have told you all of it.

A. knew　B. have known

C. had known　D. would know

55. He (have) _____ a bath when the telephone rang.

A. had　B. was having

C. has had　D. had had

56. Don't talk to me! Can't you see that I (work) _____?

A. work	B. am working
C. will work	D. will be working

57. Before Mr Black died in 1990, he (construct) _____ many bridges and buildings.

A. had constructed	B. constructed
C. was constructing	D. has constructed

58. He never (see) _____ his director during the Tet holidays.

A. is never seeing	B. has never seen
C. never saw	D. will never see

59. Today our people (live) _____ in peace and harmony.

A. are living	B. live
C. have lived	D. will live

60. Every year at Tet time, we (visit) _____ our relatives and friends.

A. visit	B. are visiting
C. have visited	D. will visit

61. Daisy (offer) _____ a beautiful skirt on her next birthday.

A. will offer	B. will be offering
C. will be offered	D. has offered

62. I should not have eaten it if I (know) _____ that there has ginger in it.

A. know	B. knew
C. has known	D. had known

63. He (not write) _____ to you unless you write to him.

A. won't write	B. doesn't write
C. didn't write	D. hasn't written

64. He did not allow us to go out in the boat yesterday as a strong wind (blow) _____.

A. blew	B. was blowing
C. has blown	D. had blown

65. He (write) _____ the letter. He is going to post it.

A. writes	B. is writing

C. has written
D. wrote

66. He always (rest) _____ after lunch?

A. Does he always rest
B. Is he always resting
C. Did he always rest
D. Has he always rested

67. Next month, I (be) _____ married for ten years.

A. am
B. will be
C. have been
D. will have been

68. I am sure you (forget) _____ me by the time I am back in five years.

A. forget
B. will forget
C. have forgotten
D. will have forgotten

69. Mr Ba is repairing the TV at the moment. He (work) _____ at it for one hour.

A. has been working
B. has worked
C. worked
D. will work

70. This building (finish) _____ by the end of the year.

A. will have been finished
B. will be finished
C. have finished
D. would be finished

71. Quang Ngai (have) _____ a lot of changes for the last few years.

A. has
B. had
C. has had
D. had had

72. My brother was doing his homework at 3 p.m yesterday, then (play) _____ football.

A. was playing
B. played
C. has played
D. had played

73. The men said that they (look) _____ for the lost child since 9 a.m and they had not found him yet.

A. looked
B. has looked
C. has been looking
D. had been looking

74. Someone suggested that he (go) _____ out for a walk.

A. go
B. went
C. should go
D. was going

75. We (be) _____ in the Quang Ngai Supermarket for ages.

A. are B. were

C. have been D. will be

76. What he (do) ______ when he grows up?

A. does he do B. will he do

C. has he done D. did he do

77. Where you (be) _____ all this evening? It's nearly midnight now.

A. have you been B. are you

C. were you D. will you be

78. Nam told me that he (give up) _____ smoking long ago.

A. gives up B. gave up

C. has given up D. had given up

79. After I (have) _____ some sandwiches, I had a drink.

A. had B. will have

C. had had D. would have

80. Where is she? She (practise) _____ her music in her own room.

A. practises B. is practising

C. practised D. has practised

81. Hurry up! The train (come) _____ in five minutes.

A. comes B. will come

C. is coming D. has come

82. This is the third time you (be) _____ here. What exactly have you come for now?

A. are B. were

C. have been D. will have been

83. She (sleep) _____ since 8 o'clock. It is time she woke up.

A. has been sleeping B. has slept

C. slept D. had slept

84. This time next week I (sit) _____ on a beach with my girlfriend.

A. will sit B. will be sitting

C. is sitting D. is going to sit

85. What you (do) _____ at seven tomorrow morning?

A. are you doing
B. will you do
C. will you be doing
D. have you done

86. These schools (build) _____ in remote and mountainous areas at present.

A. are built
B. are being built
C. have been built
D. will be built

87. You (understand) _____ this matter when you are older.

A. will understand
B. will have understood
C. will be understanding
D. will have been understanding

88. I (wait) _____ here till he comes back.

A. am waiting
B. will wait
C. will be waiting
D.will have waited

89. By this time next year, I (teach) _____ in this college for ten years.

A. has taught
B. have been teaching
C. will teach
D. will have taught

90. When she (return) _____, I will give her the umbrella.

A. returns
B. is returning
C. returned
D. will return

91. We will have to stay here till the tide (go) _____ out.

A. goes
B. went
C. will go
D. has gone

92. By the end of the term, his MA course (finish) _____.

A. will finish
B. will be finished
C. will have been finished
D. will have finished

93. We would better go out tomorrow because Lan (practise) _____ the guitar all day.

A. is practising
B. has practised
C. has been practising
D. will be practising

94. It was high time children (go) _____ to bed.

A. go	B. went
C. were going	D. had gone

95. Look! The thief (break) _____ into the house.

A. breaks	B. broke
C. was breaking	D. is breaking

96. She (type) _____ the letter while her assistant is talking to customers.

A. is typing	B. typed
C. has typed	D. has been typing

97. Binh and Hong (live) _____ in Quang Ngai for 15 years up to now.

A. are living	B. have lived
C. have been living	D. had been living

98. How often she (go) _____ shopping? Three times a month.

A. will she go	B. does she go
C. did she go	D. is she going

99. When he (bear) _____? He was born in 1982.

A. he bears	B. does he bear
C. was he born	D. has he born

100. If I (be) _____ Prime Miniser, I would come to see that poor village.

A. am	B. were
C. have been	D. had been

101. I am very sorry for not (write) _____ to her for ages.

A. writing	B. having written
C. been written	D. not to write

102. It is the fourth time the Smiths (visit) _____ Hanoi.

A. visit	B. are visiting
C. visited	D. have visited

103. We (not see) _____ her for the last three years.

A. have not seen	B. have not been seeing
C. did not see	D. had not seen

104. They always (complain) _____ about our services when they were on holiday in the island.

A. complain B. complained

C. have complained D. were complaining

105. What you (write) _____ when the telephone rings?

A. do you write B. are you writing

B. will you write C. are you going to write

106. She told me that she (teach) _____ Physics at that college since 1978.

A. taught B. was teaching

C. has taught D. had taught

107. Miss White (not go) _______ out unless she finishes her homework.

A. does not go B. did not go

C. will not go D. has not gone

108. By the time next Monday I (teach)_____ English for ten years.

A. am teaching B. have been teaching

C. will have taught D. will have been teaching

109. He (not tell) _____ you about that truth if you had not taken his advice.

A. did not tell B. will not tell

C. would not tell D. would not have told

110. Mrs Brown (die) _____ in her old house when the police arrived to investigate the incident.

A. died B. had died

C. has died D. had been dying

111. It has been raining but it (stop) _____ now.

A. has stopped B. has been stopping

C. stopped D. is stopping

112. The man (catch) _____ any fish yet?

A. Has the man caught B. Does the man catch

C. Is the man catching D. Was the man catching

113. My friends (join) _____ the army when they finished their schooling.

A. joined
B. was joining
C. has joined
D. had joined

114. How many stories you (read) _____ this month?

A. do you read
B. have you read
C. will you read
D. did you read

115. He is going to Paris next month. This will be the second time he (be) _____ there.

A. is
B. was
C. has been
D. will be

116. She was late for the meeting because she (have) _____ an accident.

A. had
B. has had
C. has been having
D. had had

117. He (write) _____ a book for the last five months but up till now he has not finished it yet.

A. wrote
B. has written
C. has been writing
D. had written

118. During the last few weeks I (be) _____ very busy with my research.

A. have been
B. had been
C. was
D. would be

119. They (live) _____ here for ten years next January.

A. will live
B. will be living
C. have been living
D. will have been living

120. This bridge (build) _____ for five years next month.

A. will be built
B. will be building
C. will have built
D. will have been built

121. Mr Trung (work) _____ so hard this week that he has not had time to go to the barber's.

A. worked
B. was working

C. has worked D. has been working

122. They said that they (discuss) ______ this problem since 8 o'clock.

A. discussed B. were discussing

C. had been discussing D. have been discussing

123. They have lived in DaLat for ten years, then (move) _____ to Nha Trang.

A. moved B. have moved

C. will move D.will have moved

124. I thanked my professor for what he (help) ______ me.

A. helped B. had helped

C. has helped D. was helping

125. They (watch) _____ television when we came to see them.

A. are watching B. watched

C. were watching D. had watched

126. Next Tuesday we (get up) _____ early to go to Hoian.

A. will get up B. will be getting up

C. will have gotten up D. will have been getting up.

127. He usually drinks tea after lunch, but today he (drink) _____ coffee.

A. drinks B. is drinking

C. will drink D. will be drinking

128. We (have) _____ a lot of rain this time of the year, so whenever we go out we often bring along our raincoats.

A. have had B. will have

C. have D. are having

129. They (build) _____ a new school in this town right now.

A. are building B. have built

C. built D. had built

130. When we came here he (be) _____taken to the hospital.

A. is B. was

C. has been D. had been

131. How many English books your teacher (finish) _____ this year?

A. does your teacher finish
B. did your teacher finish
C. has your teacher finished
D. will your teacher finish

132. Look! They (put) _____ sugar on their grapefruit before they eat it.

A will put
B. will be putting
C. are putting
D. have put

133. The marathon race (start) _____ as planned if the weather is fine.

A. starts
B. will start
C. will be starting
D. would start

134. She told me that she (clean) _____ the floor then.

A. cleaned
B. was cleaning
C. has cleaned
D. has been cleaning

135. Mary Jane felt very tired because she (walk) _____ a long distance all day.

A. walks
B. was walking
C. had walked
D. had been walking

136. My uncle (fall) _____ off the ladder while he was painting the ceiling.

A. fell
B. was falling
C. has fallen
D. had fallen

137. Do not forget to turn the television off before you (go) _____ to bed.

A. go
B. will go
C. went
D. had gone

138. The sun (not shine) _____ every day in England.

A. not to shine
B. does not shine
C. is not shining
D. will not shine

139. Look! Two buffaloes (fight) _____.

A. are fighting
B. are going to fight
C. fought
D. were fighting

140. At last you are here. I (wait) _____ for you for more than half an hour.

A. are waiting
B. have waited
C. have been waiting
D. waited

141. You look very upset! What (happen) _____?

A. happened
B. was happening
C. has happened
D. had happened

142. You can make the tea now. The water (boil) _____.

A. boiled
B. has boiled
C. was boiling
D. is boiling

143. He rushed to the station and found that I (miss) _____ the train.

A missed
B. was missing
C. has missed
D. had missed

144. If you see him today, (ask) _____ him to ring me up tomorrow evening.

A. ask
B. will ask
C. asked
D. are asking

145. She asked me when I (begin) _____ my new work.

A. began
B. was beginning
C. has begun
D. had begun

146. I wonder if it (rain) _____ tomorrow.

A. is raining
B. will rain
C. will be raining
D. is going to rain

147. I wish I (speak) _____ English more fluently.

A . speak
B. spoke
C. was speaking
D. had spoken

148. What you (do) _____ when you leave school?

A. do you do
B. are you doing
C. are you going to do
D. did you do

149. The Thames (flow) _____ through London.

A. flows
B. is flowing
C. few
D. has flown

150. I introduced her to my brother as they (not meet) _____ before.

A. did not meet
B. was not meeting
C. had not met
D. had not been meeting

151. I interrupted him as he (talk) ______ to his friend.

A. talked
B. was talking
C. has talked
D. has been talking

152. He will feel better after he (have) _____ a rest.

A. has
B. has had
C. had
D. had had

153. Which newspaper in your city (print) _____ these magazines?

A. prints
B. is printing
C. printed
D. was printing

154. We knew nothing of what (happen) _____ to our former students.

A. happened
B. had happened
C. will happen
D. has happened

155. By this time next June, our students (graduate) _____ from our college.

A will graduate
B. will be graduating
C. are going to graduate
D. will have graduated

156. I (sit) _____ on a beach when a beautiful girl took the seat.

A. sat
B. was sitting
C. has sat
D. has been sitting

157. He said he wished he never (meet) _____ me again.

A. never met
B. had never met
C. would never meet
D. could have never met

158. I hope that I never (forget) _____ my teacher's kind assistance.

A. never forget
B. will never forget
C. would never forget
D. will have never forgotten

159. In a few minutes' time, when the clock strikes seven I (wait) _____ for you here.

A. will be waiting
B. will wait
C. have waited
D. have been waiting

160. They could not find the criminal though they (look) _____ for him for a long time.

A. looked
B. was looking
C. had looked
D. has looked

161. My grandparents often think of the things they (do) _____ when they were young.

A. did
B. was doing
C. has done
D. had done

162. I saw Hong just now in Quang Trung street as she (come) _____ home from school.

A. comes
B. is coming
C. was coming
D. came

163. I think she (leave) _____ as soon as she knows the news.

A. will leave
B. will be leaving
C. will have left
D. is leaving

164. He (sleep) _____ so he did not understand what you said to him.

A. is sleeping
B. was sleeping
C. has been sleeping
D. had been sleeping

165. I (finish) _____my fourth English book before lunar Tet holidays are approaching.

A. finished
B. have finished
C. will have finished
D. had finished

166. I suggested that he (stop) _____ smoking.

A. stops
B. stop
C. stopped
D. has stopped

167. Why didn't he listen to while his girlfriend (talk) _____ to him?

A. talked
B. was talking
C. has been talking
D. had been talking

168. This time next week we (present) _____ our thesis proposals.

A. will present
B. will have presented
C. will be presenting
D. will have been presenting

169. What happened next was what everyone (fear) _____.

A. fears
B. feared
C. was fearing
D. had feared

170. They (work) _____ very hard lately.

A. are working
B. worked
C. were working
D. have worked

171. Will you wait a minute while I (look) _____ through the text?

A. look
B. am looking
C. will look
D. will be looking

172. He described the accident as if he (see) _____ it himself.

A. had seen
B. had been seeing
C. has been seeing
D. has seen

173. The front tyre of his motorbike burst as he (drive) _____ along the main road.

A. was driving
B. has been driving
C. had been driving
D. is driving

174. He did not take my remarks seriously. In fact, he thought I (joke) _____.

A. was joking
B. joked
C. has joked
D. have been joking

175. She pretended to (forget) _____ her boyfriend's name.

A. forgot
B. have forgotten
C. had forgotten
D. will forget

176. I cannot understand him though we (live) _____ together under the same roof for long.

A. lived
B. have lived
C. have been living
D. will live

177. The recorder (work) _____ well when it suddenly stopped.

A. worked
B. was working
C. had been working
D. has worked

178. John promises he (finish) _____ the reports by the end of this month.

A. finished
B. has finished
C. has been finishing
D. will have finished

179. I (try) _____ to finish the book beofre my next birthday.
A. tried
B. has tried
C. has been trying
D. will have tried

180. She (come) _____ to see her grandmother as soon as her work is finished.
A. will come
B. is coming
C. has come
D. had come

181. His legs were hurt. It was obvious that he (walk) _____ too much.
A. walked
B. were walking
C. had walked
D. had been walking

182. They already (decide) _____ to get married.
A. already decided
B. will already decide
C. have already decided
D. had aready decided

183. He refused to admit that he (steal) _____ that bicycle.
A. stole
B. was stealing
C. had stolen
D. has been stealing

184. It (be) _____ hours since she left.
A. is
B. has been
C. was
D. had been

185. Her brother jumped up as if he (step) _____ on fire.
A. stepped
B. was stepping
C. has stepped
D. had stepped

186. Thanh (join) _____ the army when he was 24.
A. joined
B. was joining
C. has joined
D. had joined

187. We visited our grandparents yesterday morning and found that they (be) _____ out.
A. are
B. were
C. have been
D. had been

188. Binh moved to Hoi An where he (live) _____ now.

A. is living B. lives

C. has lived D. has been living

189. This time last month, they (visit) _____ NhaTrang.

A. visited B. were visiting

C. had visited D. had been visiting

190. The bus (arrive) _____ here in 20 minutes.

A. arrives B. is arriving

C. arrived D. has arrived

191. I (not go) _____ out until I finished my homework.

A. did not go B. has not gone

C. was not going D. had not gone

192. It (rain) _____ all day yesterday.

A. rained B. was raining

C. had rained D. had been raining

193. When we got to the railway station, the train just (leave) _____.

A. has just left B. just left

C. had just left D. was just leaving

194. By next Tet holidays, I (live) _____ in Hanoi for five years.

A. will live B. will be living

C. will have lived D. will have been living

195. I heard that he (build) _____ his house before he worked for Quangngai Sugar Corporation.

A. built B. was building

C. had built D. had been building

196. This school (finish) _____ by the end of 2010.

A. will be finished B. would be finished

C. has been finished D. will have been finished

197. Nobody knew that what (happen) _____ the day before.

A. happened B. was happening

C. had happened D. had been happening

198. The train from London never (arrive) _____ late.

A. arrives
B. is never arriving
C. has never arrived
D. arrived

199. TV programmes (become) _____ more interesting, so she wanted to watch them.

A. became
B. has become
C. had become
D. was becoming

200. She felt sad because the singer of the T. Rex (be killed) _____.

A. was killed
B. was being killed
C. has been killed
D. had been killed

201. Please put me any questions if you (feel) _____ confident.

A. feel
B. felt
C. will feel
D. have felt

202. Where is your sister? She (talk) _____ to her friend on the phone.

A. talks
B. is talking
C. has talked
D. will be talking

203. The sun (get) _____ very hot during the afternoon.

A. gets
B. got
C. was getting
D. has got

204. Hung's English (improve) _____ a great deal since last summer.

A. improved
B. has improved
C. has been improved
D. had been improved

205. Everyone (enjoy) _____ the party very much last night?

A. Would everyone enjoy
B. Did everyone enjoy
C. Was everyone enjoying
D. Had everyone enjoyed

206. The teacher already (try) _____ this method several times.

A. is already trying
B. tried
C. has already tried
D. had already tried

207. The rain (stop) _____ in the middle of the afternoon.

A. stops
B. stopped
C. was stopping
D. will stop

208. Don't call me at 3.15 p.m because I (interview) _____ the applicants at that time.

A. interview
B. am interviewing
C. shall interview
D. shall be interviewing

209. The Pikes (live) _____ in their new house by next Spring.

A. live
B. are living
C. will live
D. will be living

210. It (be) _____ very cold this Winter.

A. is
B. was
C. has been
D. will be

211. We (send) _____ you a telegram as soon as we arrive in Paris.

A. send
B. will send
C. are sending
D. are going to send

212. After Nam (read) _____ the message carefully, he wrote a reply.

A. reads
B. read
C. was reading
D. had read

213. I hope it (not rain) _____ when we leave.

A. will not rain
B. will not be raining
C. does not rain
D. is not raining

214. What you (do) _____ just now while I am washing the dishes?

A. do you do
B. are you doing
C. have you done
D. have you been doing

215. When she was a child, my friend usually (dream) _____ of becoming a good doctor.

A. dreams
B. dreamt
C. was dreaming
D. had dreamt

216. My father grew old and often thought of all the things he (do _____ during his childhood.

A. did
B. was doing
C. had done
D. had been doing

217. They said that they (watch) _____ TV for two hours the nigh before.

A. watched
B. were watching
C. had watched
D.had been watching

218. When I met them in the street, they (go) _____ to the pictures.

A. went
B. were going
C. had gone
D. would know

219. We (know) _____ her a long time before she finally left.

A. knew
B. have known
C. had known
D. would know

220. They (want) _____ to go there next week but now they find they have not enough money.

A. want
B. will want
C. are wanting
D. will have wanted

221. Look! Boys and girls (dance) _____ beautifully.

A. are dancing
B. danced
C. were dancing
D.have been dancing

222. When we went to see them last night, they (play) _____ chess.

A. are playing
B. were playing
C. have been playing
D. had been playing

223. In a few minutes, the train (arrive) _____.

A. is arriving
B. will arrive
C. arrives
D. will be arriving

224. They (fight) _____ a big battle here two hundred years ago.

A. fought
B. were fighting
C. had fought
D. had been fighting

225. By the end of next February, they (open) _____ permanent offices in some countries for three years.

A. will open
B. will be opening
C. will have opened
D. will have been opening

226. As he (leave) _____ the station, he met his girlfriend.

A. will leave
B. left
C. had left
D. was leaving

227. Would it be all right if I (borrow) _____ your car?

A. borrow B. borrowed

C. was borrowing D. would borrow

228. Your mother ever (be) _____ to South Korea? Several times, I am sure.

A. Is your mother ever B. Has your mother ever been

C. Was your mother ever D. Will your mother ever be

229. When I (wake) _____, I asked my wife what the weather was like.

A. woke B. was waking

C. had woken D. had been waking

230. By May next year, they (teach) _____ Russian for three years.

A. will teach B. will be teaching

C. will have taught D. will have been teaching

231. No one knows how long the meeting tomorrow (last) _____ .

A. lasts B. will last

C. will be lasting D. will have lasted

232. They (be) _____ in our college for five years and will leave next month.

A. are B. were

C. have been D. will have been

233. He found that his friend (finish) _____ the exercise before him.

A. finished B. has finished

C. would finish D. had finished

234. We would not have booked a table at that restaurant last night if we (realize) _____ how bad the service was going to be.

A. realized B. was realizing

C. had realized D. would reaize

235. The professor advised that his students (spend) _____ much more time for research.

A. spent B. would spend

C. have spent D. spend

36. I did not want to meet my director, so when he entered the oom, I (leave) _____.

A. had left
B. had been leaving
C. left
D. was leaving

37. He, not less than I, (be) _____ glad to meet you.

A. is
B. am
C. have been
D. were

38. All the tents (be) _____ set up by the time they reach the mountain top.

A. are
B. have been
C. will be
D. will have been

39. It has been proposed that he (stop) _____ drinking wine.

A. stopped
B. has stopped
C. stop
D. stops

40. At this time next month, my brother (work) _____ in Hanoi.

A. is working
B. have worked
C. will work
D. will be working

41. She (miss) _____ the bus. Now she will have to walk.

A. missed
B. had missed
C. has missed
D. will miss

42. The house is much smaller than I (think) _____ at first.

A. think
B. thought
C. have thought
D. had thought

43. During the last few weeks, I (be) _____ very busy.

A was
B. have been
C. had been
D. would be

44. He (write) _____ a novel for the last two years but he has not finished it yet.

A. wrote
B. was writing
C. has written
D. has been writing

245. They were late for the meeting because they (have) _____ an accident.

A. had
B. have had
C. had had
D. would have

246. When we got to the theatre, the play (begin) _____.

A began
B. was beginning
C. had begun
D. would begin

247. Don't take the newspaper away. I (still read) _____ it.

A. am still reading
B. have still read
C. was still reading
D. will still be reading

248. It's time we (go) _____ to bed early.

A. go
B. went
C. will go
D. are going

249. In three months' time, they (finish) _____ their French course and will be starting work in a new office.

A. finish
B. will finish
C. have finished
D. will be finishing

250. Dororthy went directly to the hotel. Her friends (promise) _____ to meet her there at half past four.

A. promise
B. have promised
C. promised
D. had promised

251. Our teacher is much older than we last saw him. He (grow) _____ thin a lot.

A. grows
B. is growing
C. was growing
D. has grown

252. The girl sitting next to me was nervous because she (not fly) ____ before.

A didn't fly
B. hadn't flown
C. hasn't flown
D. wouldn't fly

253. Your hair looks different. You (have) _____ your hair cut?

A. Have you had
B. Did you have
C. Had you had
D. Will you have

254. For over two hundred years, the United States (be) _____ a centre of study for foreign students.

A. is
B. was
[✓ C. has been]
D. had been

255. Today, business (become) _____ more and more popular.

A. becomes
[✓ B. is becoming]
C. has become
D. will be

256. Who should go to see him? I suggest that Mary (go) _____ to see him.

A. go
B. goes
C. would go
D. went

257. Did you enjoy the show last night? Yes, but I wish I (not have) _____ a cold.

A. hadn't
B. didn't have
C. hadn't had
D. wouldn't have

258. If only I (buy) _____ that car before I built the house.

A. bought
B. had bought
C. have bought
D. would buy

259. How long ago you (see) _____ Mary's boyfriend?

[✓ A. did you see]
B. you saw
C. had you seen
D. have you seen

260. They were too late. The train (leave) _____ twenty minutes earlier.

A. left
B. has left
C. would leave
[✓ D. had left]

261. When did you go to work? As soon as they came in, we (go) _____ to work.

A. went
[✓ B. were going]
C. had gone
D. would go

262. Did Mary have an appointment to meet you? Oh, yes, she (call) _____ me up last night.

A. had called
B. called
C. has called
D. would call

263. He seldom drinks tea, but today he (drink) _____ it.

A. drinks B. has drunk

C. is drinking D. drank

264. I hope you can speak French well. I also wish that I (speak) ____ French.

A. can speak B. will speak

C. could speak D. would speak

265. John won't come tomorrow. Did he say he (come) _____ next week?

A. will come B. would come

C. is coming D. had come

266. Ancient civilizations were not aware that the earth (be) _____ a sphere.

A. is B. was

C. had been D. has been

267. What instructions did your boss give to you? He required that Alice (attend) _____ the meeting.

A. had attended B. attended

C. has attended D. attend

268. How long you (work) _____ here by the end of next year?

A. will you work B. will you have worked

C. have you worked D. will you have been working

269. He (enjoy) _____ this vocation very much.

A. enjoys B. is enjoying

C. enjoyed D. had enjoyed

270. Listen! The telephone (ring) _____.

A. rings B. will ring

C. is ringing D. has rung

271. No sooner he (hear) _____ the news than he worried.

A. heard B. had he heard

C. would hear D. had heard

272. Television (exist) _____ only for the last forty or fifty years.

A. existed B. had existed

C. would exist D. has existed

273. The accident (occur) _____ while he was driving to the office.

A. occurred B. was occurring

C. has occurred D. had occurred

274. I preferred that she (stay) _____ here.

A. stayed B. has stayed

C. was staying D. stay

275. It (rain) _____ every day so far this week.

A. has rained B. is raining

C. rained D. rains

276. He (believe) _____ you now, but he won't believe you tomorrow.

A. has believed B. believes

C. is believing D. has believed

277. When can you come? I will come as soon as my work (finish) _____.

A. is finished B. would be finished

C. will be finished D. has been finished

278. When I met Hong yesterday, it was the first time I (see) _____ her since Tet holidays.

A. saw B. have seen

C. had seen D. will have seen

279. I intended to write to you several times, but something always (interfere) _____.

A. interferes B. is always interfering

C. interfered D. had always interfered

280. I wish she (succeed) _____. It's unbelievable she didn't.

A. will succeed B. would succeed

C. had succeeded D. has succeeded

281. In ancient time the Egytians (worship) _____ cats.

A. worshipped B. were worshipping

C. had worshipped D. have worshipped

282. You look very tired. Yes, I am tired. I (mark) _____ papers all the day.

A. am marking B. have been marking

C. have marked D. had marked

283. I don't want to do anything. But it's time you (do) _____ your homework.

A. do B. are doing

C. have done D. did

284. He recommended that I (be) _____ there early.

A. be B. am

C. was D. have been

285. He (look) _____ for a job for some weeks before he found one.

A. is looking B. was looking

C. had looked D. had been looking

286. In a week's time, his sister (live) _____ in Ho Chi Minh City for two years.

A. is living B. has lived

C. will have lived D. will have been living

287. Are you leaving? Yes, but I wish I (not have) _____ to go.

A. don't have B. didn't have

C. won't have D. wouldn't have

288. My dog as well my cats (eat) _____ twice a day.

A. eats B. ate

C. will eat D. have eaten

289. Every morning since last Christmas, my father (take) _____ his dog for a walk in the park.

A. takes B. took

C. has taken D. has been taking

290. We would like to know who (discover) _____ America.

A. discovers B. discovered

C. has discovered D. had discovered

291. How does Jack look? He looks as though he (see) _____ ghost.

A. sees B. saw

C. has seen D. had seen

292. I am sorry I didn't meet my teacher yesterday. I wish I (meet) _____ him.

A. met B. have met

C. had met D. would meet

293. We missed the ferry. It (go) _____ by the time we arrived at the ferry.

A. went B. was going

C. would go D. had gone

294. Paper money (be used) _____ for a thousand years.

A. was used B. was being used

C. has been used D. had been used

295. I (ask) _____ to write this petition on behalf of the youth in our community.

A. ask B. am asking

C. have been asked D. will be asked

296. I didn't remember what I (tell) _____ her the day before.

A. had told B. have told

C. told D. would tell

297. No one knows exactly how the planes (come) _____ into being.

A. come B. came

C. have come D. had come

298. Did you enjoy the play? Yes, but I don't think the actors performed as well as they (do) _____.

A. did B. were doing

C. have done D. had done

299. Let's go to the new movie tonight, Tom? Oh, thanks, but I (see) _____ it already.

A. see B. saw

C. have seen D. had seen

300. Seldom I (see) _____ such a beautiful sight.

A. saw B. have seen

C. did I see D. have I seen

301. Everyone (read) _____ quietly when suddenly the door (burst) _____ open and a complete stranger (rush) _____ in.

A. read – bursts – rushes B. is reading – bursts - rushes

C. was reading - burst - rushed D. has read - was bursting - was rushi

302. You (play) _____ football since you (come) _____ to England?

A. Do you play – come B. Did you play – come

C. Will you play- come D. Have you played – came

303. Hello! Loan! I (not see) _____ you for ages. Where you (be) _____ ___?

A. do not see – are you B. did not see – were you

C. will not see – are you D. haven't seen – have you been

304. You (know) _____ any English when you first (arrive) _____ here?

A. Did you know – arrived B. Did you know – arrive

C. Have you known – arrived D. Did you know – have arrived

305. She (be) _____ here for four months. She (arrive) _____ on the 8th of March.

A. is – arrives B. has been – arrived

C. were – arrived D. will be – arrived

306. She (be) _____ in Paris for three years. How she (go) _____?

A. is – did she go B. was- did she go

C. has been –did she go D. has been – has she gone

307. She (buy) _____ a new villa by the river last month, but she (not sell) _____ her old villa yet, so at present she has two villas.

A. bought – did not sell B. had bought – did not sell

C. had bought – has not sold D. bought – has not sold

308. You (book) _____ your hotel room yet? Oh, well! I (write) _____ to the hotel last Saturday.

A. Have you booked – wrote B. Did you book – wrote

C. Have you booked – have written   D. Had you booked – wrote

309. Peter (collect) _____ match boxes ever since he left school. Now he (collect) _____ so many that he does not know where to put them.

A. collected – is collecting   B. has collected – has been collecting
C. has collected – collects   D. had collected – collects

310. Thomson (tell) _____ me yesterday that he (make) _____ his own $ 200.

A. tells – makes   B. told – has made
C. told – was making   D. told – had made

311. I (hear) _____ that they (look) _____ for drugs.

A. hear – looked   B. hear – were looking
C. heard – were looking   D. heard – had looked

312. What you (do) _____ when the doorbell (ring) _____?

A. were you doing – rang   B. did you do – rang
C. did you do – was ringing   D. did you do – had rung

313. I hear that Mrs Linda Young (leave) _____. Yes, she (leave) _____ last week.

A. left – left   B. was leaving – left
C. left – had left   D. has left – left

314. My brother (not start) _____ work yet. He is still at the Commercial Bank. He has been there for five weeks; before that, he (spend) _____ two years in another bank.

A. does not start – spent   B. has not started – has spent
C. has not started – spent   D. did not work – had spent

315. How long you (be) _____ at your college? Well, I (teach) _____ here for eight years.

A. were you – taught   B. were you – was teaching
C. have you been – have taught   D. had you been – had taught

316. I can not find my dictionary. You (see) _____ it? Yes, you (leave) _____ it on the shelf yesterday.

A. Did you see – left   B. Have you seen – left
C. have you see – have left   D. Have you seen - had left

317. Jack and Mary are going out tonight. They (have) _____ dinner at Ritx restaurant and (go) ____ to the movies afterwards.

A. have – go
B. have – will go
C. are having – are going
D. will be having – will be going

318. Where you (go) _____ this evening? I (stay) _____ at home and I am going to write some letters.

A. do you go – stay
B. do you go – am staying
C. are you going – will stay
D. are you going – am going to stay

319. Don't ring now, she (watch) _____ her favourite TV program. All right! I (ring) her _____ later.

A. is watching – will ring
B. is watching – is ringing
C. will watch – will ring
D. will be watching – will ring

320. I (buy) _____ a new coat. The weather reports say that it (be) _____ very cold.

A. am buying – is cold
B. am going to buy – is going to be
C. bought – will be
D. have bought – will be

321. I wonder what I (do) _____ this time next year. I expect you (work) _____ at the same office.

A. will be doing – will be working
B. will do – will work
C. am going to do – will work
D. will have done – will work

322. This time tomorrow everyone (read) _____ of your success, and all sorts of people (ring) _____ up to congratulate you.

A. will read - will ring
B. will be reading – will ring
C. will be reading – will be ringing
D. will be reading – will have rung

323. I promise I (try) _____ to buy you some gifts next Monday. If necessary, I (take) _____ them to your home.

A. try- take
B. will try –take
C. will be trying – will take
D. will try – will take

324. How you (feel) _____ while you (sit)_____ at the table? Yes, I was calm.

A. do you feel – sit
B. did you feel – were sitting

C. did you feel – sat D. were you feeling – were sitting

325. He (hope) _____ for a rise in salary for five months but he (not dare) _____ to ask for it yet.

A. hopes – does not dare

B. hoped – did not dare

C. has been hoping – has not dared

D. has hoped – has not been daring

326. How you (get) _____ that scar? I (get) _____ it in a car accident a year ago.

A. did you get – got B. have you got- got

C. have you gotten – have gotten D. did you get – have gotten

327. They (lunch) _____ on a ship this afternoon. You (come) ____ to see it?

A. lunch – Do you come

B. are lunching – Are you coming

C. have lunched – Have you come

D. lunched – Did you come

328. I have not seen your uncle recently. No, he (not be) _____ out of his house since he (buy) _____ her colour Tivi.

A. is not – buys B. was not – bought

C. was not – has bought D. has not been – bought

329. You (have) _____ dinner yet? Yes, I (have) _____ it at 7 p.m.

A. Do you have – have B. Did you have – had

C. Have you had – had D. Have you had – have had

330. How long have you been out of job? I am not out of job now. I just (start) _____ a new job. How you (find) _____ the job?

A. just started – do you find

B. just started – did you find

C. have just started – did you find

D. have just started – have you found

331. Mrs Smith (lose) _____ her job last February and since then she (be) _____ out of work.

A. loses – is B. lost –was

C. has lost – was D. lost – has been

332. He (leave) _____ the house at 8 o'clock. Where he (go) _____?

A. left – did he go B. has left – did he go

C. had left – did he go D. had left – was he going

333. Where is Lan? I (not see) _____ her today, but she (tell) _____ her brother that she would be in for dinner.

A. do not see – tells B. have not seen – told

C. did not see – told D. have not seen –had told

334. My teacher (write) _____ some English books. He just (finish) _____ his fourth.

A. wrote – finished B. wrote – has just finished

C. has written – has just finished D. was writing – has just finished

335. How you (win) _____ the prize? Well, I (receive) _____ it in a computer competition a year ago.

A. do you win – received B. did you win – received

C. have you won – received D.had you won – have received

336. English is very useful for everyone. If he (learn) _____ it, he (get) _____ a good job.

A. learns – will get B. learnt – get

C. learnt – got D. learnt – would get

337. She fails in her exam because she does not work hard. If she (work) _____ hard, she (pass) _____ it.

A. works – passess B. works – will pass

C. worked – passed D. worked – would pass

338. She cancels her holiday in DaLat because of her illness. If she (be) _____ fine, she (go) _____ on holiday in there.

A. is – goes B. is – will go

C. were – would go D. had been – would have gone

339. Miss Betty Linda did not buy an English dictionary because of shortage of money. If she (have) _____ a lot of money, she (take) _____ it already.

A. has – takes
B. has – will take
C. had – would take
D.had had – would have taken

340. When I (see) _____ her, she (talk) _____ to her old teacher. Did you meet her?

A. see – is talking
B. saw- talked
C. saw – had talked
D. saw – was talking

341. She saw that two men (fight) _____ at a street corner and a policeman (try) _____ to stop them.

A. fought – tried
B. were fighting – was trying
C. were fighting – tried
D. had fought – tried

342. They did not meet their director because of his disappearance for few months. If the director (appear) _____, they (meet) _____ him.

A. appears - will meet

B. appeared - would meet

C. had appeared - would have met

D. had appeared - would meet

343. What (happen) _____ in your class? The teacher (give) _____ lectures every day?

A. happens - Will the teacher give

B. happens - Does the teacher give

C. happened - Does the teacher give

D. happened - Did the teacher give

344. She usually (go) _____ to work by bus, but this week she (go) _____ by bicycle.

A. goes – is going
B. goes – goes
C. goes – has gone
D. went – goes

345. What she (do) _____ if he (run) _____ out of them when you are away?

A. does she do – runs
B. does she do – will run
C. will she do – runs
D. would she do – ran

346. You (wear) _____ a new dress, aren't you? you (like) _____ it?

A. wear – Do you like
B. Do you wear – Do you like
C. are wearing – Do you like
D. are wearing – Did you like

347. While she (present) _____ her thesis proposals, suddenly she (feel) _____ faint.

A. presents – feels
B. presented – felt
C. is presenting – felt
D. was presenting – felt

348. She told me that she (write) _____ a letter to her friend in England when I (come) _____ to see two days before.

A. wrote – came
B. was writing – was coming
C. was writing – came
D. had been writing – had come

349. Linda always (wear) _____ a raincoat and (carry) _____ an umbrella when she went to work.

A. wore – carried
B. was always wearing – carried
C. wears – carried
D. wore – was wearing

350. You will be too late. By the time you get there, they (finish) _____ their speeches, and everyone (go) _____ home.

A. will finish – goes
B. will have finished – will have gone
C. will be finishing – will go
D. will finish – will be going

351. My sister (be surprised) _____ when she sees what I (do) _____.

A. was surprised – did
B. will be surprised – did
C. will be surprised – have done
D. will be surprised – had done

352. She (learn) _____ French for the last few years. By the end of this year, she (learn) _____ it for four years at this university.

A. learnt – will learn
B. has learnt – has learnt
C. has learnt – will have learnt
D. had learnt – will have learnt

353. What a great pity! We felt sad because she did not attend our wedding party. If she (come) _____, we (be) _____ happy.

A. came – were
B. came – would be
C. had come – had been
D. had come – would have been

354. How much longer you (stay) _____ in Hanoi? Well, only one more day. We (leave) _____ here for Halong tomorrow night.

A. are you staying – are leaving
B. will you stay – leave
C. do you stay – will leave
D. will you be staying – are leaving

355. If they (meet) _____ him yesterday, they (tell) _____ him the truth.

A. met – told
B. met – would tell
C. met – had told
D. had met – would have told

356. I just (hear) _____ that Jack is in Paris. Oh, you (not know) _______?

A. hear – Don't you know
B. heard – Didn't you know
C. have just heard – Didn't you know
D. heard – Haven't you known

357. By the time next month, they (divorce) _____ for fourteen years. Suddenly they (meet) _____ in a restaurant yesterday.

A. will divorce – met
B. will divorce – was meeting
C. will have divorced – met
D. will be divorcing – met

358. They (not meet) _____ for eight years, so they (meet) _____ each other next month to celebrate the 10th anniversary of graduation day.

A. did not meet – will meet
B. have not met – are going to meet
C. have not met – will have met
D. had not met – will meet

359. The girl (be murdered) _____ in the hill when the police (come) _____ to investigate the incident.

A. is mudered – comes B. was murdered – came

C. has been murdered – came D. had been murdered – came

360. They (know) _____ him before they (go) _____ here.

A. knew – went B. knew – had gone

C. knew – has gone D. had known – came

361. When they (come) _____ to the station, the train already (leave) _____ .

A. came – had already left B. came – left

C. came – has already left D. came – was already leaving

362. As I (cross) _____ the road, I (step) _____ on a banana skin and fell heavily.

A. cross – step B. was crossing – stepped

C. crossed – stepped D. had crossed – stepped

363. When I (look) _____ for my English book, I (find) _____ my old dictionary.

A. looked – found B. looked – was finding

C. was looking – found D. had looked – had found

364. The kettle (boil) _____ now. Shall I make tea for you? No, thanks! I just (drink) _____ it.

A. boils – drink

B. is boiling – drink

C. is boiling – am just drinking

D. is boiling – have just drunk

365. Children (play) _____ football when we got home. It is said that they (like) _____ this kind of sport for a long time.

A. are playing – like B. played – like

C. were playing – liked D. were playing – have liked

366. I (come) _____ to see you at 4 o'clock. What do you think? Well, I (expect) _____ you.

A. will come – will be expecting

B. will come – will expect

C. come – am expecting

D. am coming – am expecting

367. She (work) _____for Mr Minh next week because his own secretary (be) _____ away.

A. works – is

B. will be working – will be

C. will work – is

D. will be working – has been

368. What he (think) _____ about us if our class (make) _____ him angry yesterday?

A. did he think – made

B. was he thinking – made

C. would he think – made

D. would he have thought-had made

369. She (finish) _____ her fifth novel by the end of next March. She (write) _____ her sixth one then.

A. finishes – is writing

B. will finish – will write

C. will have finished – will write

D. will be finishing – will be writing

370. He failed in his last exam. If he (try) _____ again, I think that he (succeed) _____.

A. tried – succeeded

B. tried – would succeed

C. had tried – would succeed

D. had tried – would have succeeded

371. I (attend) _____ 100 lectures few years ago. By the end of my college course, I (attend) _____ 150 letures with my professors.

A. attended – will have attended

B. attended – attended

C. attended – will attend

D. had attended – will attend

372. They did not meet their old teachers. They wish they (meet) _____ them. I hope that they (meet) _____ them some day.

A. meet – met B. met – will meet

C. had met – will meet D. would meet – will meet

373. Tom (not buy) _____ a Vietnamese grammar book. If he had bought it, he (translate) _____ the document into Vietnamese.

A. did not buy – translated

B. did not buy- would have translated

C. did not buy – would translate

D. hadn't bought – would translate

374. The bridge (build) _____ since last year. Oh! Well, but where it (build) _____?

A. was built – was it built

B. has been built – was it built

C. was being built – was it built

D. had been built – was it built

375. What Mr Brown (do) _____ in his free time? Well, he (go) _____ fishing with his friends by the river.

A. does Mr Brown do – goes B. does – goes

C. did Mr Brown do – went D. was Mr Brown doing – went

376. You (hear) _____ the news? Nguyet and Binh are engaged! Oh! That is not new, I (know) _____ it for ages.

A. Do you hear – know

B. Did you hear – knew

C. Have you heard – have known

D. Did you hear – have known

377. I (wait) _____ for her for three hours here but she (not come) _____ yet.

A. wait – doesn't come

B. am waiting – does not come

C. have waited – has not come

D. have been waiting – has not come

378. The traffic (make) _____ so much noise that I could not hear what she (talk) _____ to me.

A. made – talked B. was making – was talking

C. made – was talking D. had made – talked

379. What you (think) _____ of your teacher's last book? Well, I (like) _____ it very much.

A. do you think – like B. did you think – liked

C. were you thinking – liked D. had you thought – liked

380. Jeremey (live) _____ in New York for two years when her parents and friends (come) _____ to visit.

A. had lived – came B. lived – came

C. has lived – will come D. has lived – has come

381. Up to now, my father (teach) _____ literature at Hanoi National University for ten years. He (teach) _____ it for eleven years by the end of next February.

A. has taught- has taught

B. has taught – has been teaching

C. has been teaching – will have been teaching

D. has taught – will be teaching

382. Mr Hung just (phone) _____ to say that he (not come) _____ back till Thursday evening.

A. phoned – doesn't come

B. has just phoned – is not coming

C. has just phoned – did come

D. has just phoned – hasn't come

383. She (keep) _____ looking at him, wondering where she (see) _____ him before.

A. keeps – sees B. kept – saw

C. had kept – saw D. kept – had seen

384. When the old lady (return) _____ to her flat, she saw at once that burglars (break) _____ in during her absence.

A. returned – broke B. returned – were breaking

C. returned – had broken D. had returned – broke

385. It was now 8 p.m; and Mrs Lien (be) _____ tired because she (work) _____ hard all day.

A. was – had been working B. is – is working

C. is – has been working D. has been – was working

386. He (practise) _____ playing his piano all morning and he (not finish) _____ it yet.

A. practises – does not finish

B. is practising – has not finished

C. has practised – has not finished

D.has been practising – hasn't finished

387. Children (play) _____ computer games since 7 o'clock this evening. They only just (stop) _____.

A. played – stopped

B. played – have only just stopped

C. have been playing – stopped

D. have been playing – have only just stopped

388. Tom! You look exhausted! Yes, I (play) _____ football, and I (not play) _____ it for ages, so I am not used to it.

A. am playing – do not play

B.have been playing – haven't played

C. have played – haven't played

D. am playing – haven't played

389. Mrs Hoa told me that her daughter (learn) _____ English at 8 p.m the night before when I (phone) _____ her.

A. learnt – phoned B. was learning – phoned

C. had been learning – phoned D. had learnt – was phoning

390. You are poor, I know. What you (do) _____ if you (be) _____ rich?

A. do you do – are B. will you do – are

C. would you do – were D. would you have done – had been

391. She usually (do) _____ her physical exerises in the morning but yesterday she (not do) _____ that because she was ill.

A. does – does not do B. does – did not do

C. was doing – did not do D. did – had not done

392. Miss Betty Jackey (learn) _____ Vietnamese before she (come) _____ to Hanoi.

A. learns – comes B. learnt – came

C. had learnt – came D. has been learning – had come

393. Where you (live) _____ in the last few years? Well, I (live) _____ in Los Angeles before your husband met me.

A. did you live – lived B. were you living – lived

C. did you live – had lived D. have you lived – had lived

394. She (not buy) _____ the beautiful dress because she does not have enough money. She wishes she (take) _____ it.

A. does not buy – would take B. did not buy – took

C. will not buy – takes D. did not buy – had taken

395. Mary and Tom (paint) _____ a portrait of their grandfather while their friends (do) _____ crosswords at present.

A. paint – are doing B. are painting – do

C. are painting – are doing D. were painting – are doing

396. Miss White (tell) _____ me that she (meet) _____ her ex-boyfriend in three weeks' time.

A. tells – met B. told – met

C. told – would meet D. told – had met

397. Who (be) _____ your English teacher during the past few years? Well, many teachers, but Mr Nguyen (teach) _____ us last year.

A. is – taught B. was – taught

C. has been – taught D. had been – taught

398. They phoned me and said that they were very sorry for (not make) _____ so much noise for many months. They promised that they never (do) _____ it again.

A. making – it B. making – did

C. having made – do D. having made – would never do

399. We – students (have) _____ a good relationship with the neighbours so far. We think that we (visit) _____ them very often after graduation.

A. have – visit B. have had – will visit

C. had – visited D. had – will visit

400. What you (do) _____ if you (be) _____ Minister of Education and Training?

A. do you do – are B. will you do – are

C. would you do – were D. would you have done – had been

PRACTICE II

Read the following texts carefully and choose the correct tense of the verbs in parentheses for each numbered blank by circling the letter A, B, C or D.

I.

My friends – Hong and Lien just (**1**. return) _____ from their holiday in DaLat. Before they (**2**. leave) _____ Quangngai, I (**3**. give) _____ them my aunt's address in DaLat in the hope that they (**4**. visit) _____ her and her family.

Last Tuesday night, I (**5**. come) _____ to see them, and they (**6**. tell) _____ me how much they (**7**. enjoy) _____ travelling around DaLat, and I (**8**. look) _____ at the colour photos they (**9**. take) _____. They also gave me postcards and presents from my aunt and said that it (**10**. be) _____ a great pleasure for them to meet my relatives.

1. A. return B. returned

C. have just returned D. had just returned

2. A. leave B. left C. have left D. had left

3. A. gave B. have given C. had given D. had been giving

4. A. visit B. visisted C. will visist D. would visit

5. A. came B. was coming C. has come D. had come

6. A. told B. have told C. had told D. would tell

7. A. enjoyed B. were enjoying C. had enjoyed D. have enjoyed

8. A. look B. looked C. was looking D. had looked

9. A. take B. took C. have taken D. had taken

10. A. is B. was C. has been D. will be

II.

Jane lives in London. She (**1**. work) _____ as a travel writer for a magazine. She (**2**. go) _____ abroad five or six times a year. Last year she (**3**. spend) _____ three months in Asia, and she liked it so much that she (**4**. not want) _____ to come home. Now she (**5**. travel) _____ in South America. She (**6**. not speak) _____ Spanish very well, but she (**7**. study) _____ it at the moment because she (**8**. need) _____ to talk to local people. She (**9**. read) _____ a lot of books in French up to now. Every evening she (**10**. write) _____ notes about people and places.

1. A. works B. is working
C. will work D. worked

2. A. goes B. is going
C. will go D. went

3. A. spends B. spent
C. has spent D. had spent

4. A. doesn't want B. didn't want
C. hasn't wanted D. hadn't wanted

5. A. travels B. traveled
C. has travelled D. is travelling

6. A. isn't speaking B. will not speak
C. does not speak D. did not speak

7. A. studies B. is studying
C. has studied D. has been studying

8. A. needs B. needed

C. has needed D. had needed

9. A. reads B. is reading

C. has read D. read

10. A. writes B. wrote

C. was writing D.will write

III.

I woke up while the light attendant was serving breakfast. The plane (**1**. cross) _____ the Channel, and when I (**2**. look) _____out of the window, I could see ships far below me. I (**3**. come) _____ home after a long time abroad. I (**4**. be) _____ away for twenty years. I did not know what to expect. I wondered whether things (**5**. change) _____ much.

The plane landed and the bus (**6**. take) _____ us to the terminal building. After I (**7**. collect) _____ my luggage, I (**8**. walk) _____out of the baggage hall. I did not know whether anyone (**9**. be) _____ there to meet me. But when I (**10**. appear) _____, I had a big surprise. Almost half my family was there. It was wonderful.

1. A. cross B. crosses

C. was crossing D. had crossed.

2. A. looked B. has looked

C. was looking D. looks

3. A. come B. has come

C. came D. was coming

4. A. am B. was

C. have been D. had been

5. A. changed B. had changed

C. has changed D. would change

6. A. took B. had taken

C. has taken D. would take

7. A. collect B. collected

C. have collected D. had collected

8. A. walk B. walked

C. was walking D. had walked

9. A. was B. has been

C. had been D. would be

10. A. appeared B. have appeared

C. had appeared D. will appear

IV.

In the late 1800s, when Walt Whitman (**1**. say) _____ that America was not just a nation, but "a nation of nations", he (**2**. live) _____ at a time of major immigration to the United States. Immigration (**3**. begin) _____ long before then, and it (**4**. continue) _____ steadily ever since. America is a nation of immigrants today, one in every five Americans is either foreign born or a child of foreign-born parents.

Since the English (**5**. find) _____the colony of Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, more than 50 million people (**6**. begin) _____ new lives in the United States.When the first immigrants arrived during the 1600s, they (**7**. settle) _____ along the Atlantic coast. Later immigrants moved west to the Allegheny Mountains. In the nineteenth century, immigrants eventuallly reached the West Coast.

America's immigrants (**8**. be) _____ of all races, religions, cultures, and traditions. Although each group (**9**. have) _____ difficulties, most immigrants (**10**. choose) _____ to stay. The United States is one of the few countries in the world where so many different groups live side by side.

1. A. says B. said
C. has said D. had said

2. A. lived B. was living
C. has lived D. has been living

3. A. begun B. was beginning
C. has begun D. had begun

4. A. has continued B. continued
C. was continuing D. had continued

5. A. found B. founded
C. has founded D. would find

6. A. began B. was beginning
C. have begun D. would begin

7. A. settle B. settled
C. have settled D. had settled

8. A. are B. were
C. have been D. will be

9. A. have B. had
C. has had D. will have

10. A. choose B. chose
C. were choosing D. have chosen

V.

Last year I (**1**. meet) _____ my only cousin, Danny, for the first time. My mother often (**2**. tell) _____ me about him when I was young, but he (**3**. live) _____ in Australia and I never (**4**. expect) _____ to meet him. So, I was surprised to get a call early one Sunday to say he

5. arrive) _____ at the airport an hour before and he (**6**. wait) _____ or me to pick him up. He said he

7. write) _____ to me the week before, but I told him I (**8**. not receive) ____ his letter. Anyway, I went to the airport and picked him up and e (**9**. spend) _____ a week with me. I was sorry to say goodbye when e left, and we promised we (**10**. keep) _____ in touch. We (**11**. write) ____ to each other regularly since then, and next month I (**12**. visit) ____ him in Sydney.

A. meet
B. met
C. was meeting
D. had met

A. tell
B. told
C. has often told
D. had often told

A. lived
B. was living
C. had lived
D.had been living

A. expected
B. was never expecting
C. had never expected
D. had never been expecting

A. arrived
B. was arriving
C. had arrived
D. had been arriving

A. waited
B. was waiting
C. had waited
D. has waited

A. wrote
B. was writing
C. has written
D. had written

A. has not received
B. did not receive
C. had not received
D. will not receive

A. spent
B. has spent
C. had spent
D. would spend

10. A. kept B. have kept
C. had spent D. would keep
11. A. wrote B. have written
C. have been writing D. had written
12. A. visit B. visited
C. am visiting D. have visited

VI.

Three years ago I was on holiday in Mexico with two friends Jon and Cath. One day we (**1**. walk) _____ in the mountains when w (**2**. find) _____ the entrance to a cave. We (**3**. climb) _____ down t have a look. Jon wanted me to go first, of course! I never (**4**. see _____ anything so beautiful. The colours and shapes of the rocks wer amazing. But while we (**5**. explore) _____ the cave, it suddenly (**6** start) _____ to fill with water. It (**7**. rain) _____ hard, and we coul not get out. I can still remember what Jon said. "If it does not sto raining we (**8**. die) _____" . We all (**9**. write) _____ short letters to ou families and put them in a plastic bag. Then, very slowly, the wate (**10**. drop) _____ enough for us to escape. I never (**11**. be) _____ s happy to see blue sky!

I would love to go to Mexico again, but I will never go dow another cave as long as I live. It was definitely the most frightenin experience I ever (**12**. have) _____.

1. A. walk B. walked
C. were walking D. had walked
2. A. find B. found
C. have found D. had found
3. A. climbed B. were climbing
C. have climbed D. had climbed

. A. saw B. have never seen
C. had never seen D. would never see

. A. explore B. explored
C. had explored D. were exploring

. A. start B. started
C. was suddenly starting D. had suddenly started

. A. rains B. rained
C. was raining D. had rained

. A. die B. died
C. would die D. will die

. A. wrote B. were writing
C. have written D. had written

0. A. dropped B. was dropping
C. had dropped D. will drop

1. A. am never B. was never
C. have never been D. had never been

2. A. have B. have ever had
C. had D. had ever had

II.

"You won't recognize the old town", my sister told me. "Almost verything (**1**. change) _____ since you last (**2**. see) _____ it. They **3**. build) _____ a new shopping centre near the park. The old town all (**4**. be destroy) _____ by a fire about five years ago. They (**5**. build) _____ a new one at the moment. They (**6**. build) _____ it for the past hree years in fact, but they (**7**. not finish) _____ it yet."

I (**8**. be) _____ back for nearly a month now. And my sister was right. The place looks very different, but strangely enough it still (**9**.feel) _____ the same, because the people that I love are here. I (**10**.leave) _____ again in a few weeks' time, but I know that even if I (**11**. be) _____ away for twenty years again, this always (**12**. be) _____ my home.

1. A. changed B. has changed
C. had changed D. would change

2. A. saw B. have last seen
C. had last seen D. would last see

3. A. build B. built
C. have built D. had built

4. A. is destroyed B. was destroyed
C. has been destroyed D. had been destroyed

5. A. build B. built
C. have built D. are building

6. A. built B. had built
C. have built D. have been building

7. A. haven't finished B. didn't finish
C. hadn't finished D. don't finish

8. A. am B. was
C. have been D. had been

9. A. feels B. felt
C. has felt D. had felt

0. A. leave B. am leaving

C. left D. have felt

1. A. am B. was

C. have been D. had been

2. A. is always B. was always

C.has always been D. will always be

III.

It happened three years ago while I (**1**. stay) _____ at my sister's ouse. She and her husband (**2**. go) _____ on holiday and I (**3**. look) _____ after the house for them. One night I (**4**. hear) _____ a lot of oise outside and I (**5**. go) _____ out to see what was wrong. The house ext door was on fire. Smoke and flames (**6**. come) _____ out of the pstairs windows. A woman shouted, "help, help. Tomy's still inside." Vithout thinking I (**7**. run) _____ into the house, but it was no good. verything (**8**. burn) _____ and it was terribly hot. Then, while I (**9**. tand) _____ there, something hit me on the back of the head. The ext thing that I remember I (**10**. lie) _____ on the grass in front of he house. The fire brigade (**11**. pull) _____ me out of the house. The oman was there and she said: "It's all right. Tomy's safe." Then I **12**. realize) _____ that she (**13**. hold) _____ a cat. I (**14**. risk) _____ my fe for a cat.

. A. stayed B. was staying

C. have stayed D. had stayed

. A. went B. were going

C. had gone D. will go

. A. was looking B. has looked

C. had looked D. had been looking

4. A. hear B. heard
C. had heard D. would hear

5. A. will go B. was going
C. have gone D. went

6. A. come B. came
C. were coming D. had come

7. A. run B. ran
C. was running D. had run

8. A. burns B. will burn
C. burnt D. was burning

9. A. stand B. stood
C. was standing D. had stood

10. A. was lying B. lied
C. have lied D. had been lying

11. A. pulled B. was pulling
C. has pulled D. had pulled

12. A. realized B. was realizing
C. has realized D. had realized

13. A. held B. was holding
C. had held D. had been holding

14. A. risked B. was risking
C. had risked D. had been risking

X.

It was like midnight at noon yesterday as Mount Pinatubo, in he northern Philipines, (**1**. erupt) _____ for the second time. A huge loud of dust, gas and steam (**2**. throw) _____ fifteen miles into the ky. Ash and rocks (**3**. fall) _____ on farms and villages up to twenty niles away from the volcano. The roads (**4**. be filled) _____ with housands of people – some in cars, buses and lorries, others on foot. They (**5**. try) _____ to escape from the wall of lava that was moving lown the mountain towards their homes.

The inhabitants of the city of Angeles probably (**6**. have to) _____ leave their homes. The city, with a population of 300,000 lies nly twenty miles from the volcano. The nearby American military ase (**7**. evacuate) _____ after the first eruption five days ago.

The future for the local inhabitants looks bad. Thousands of omes (**8**. destroy) _____. The fields (**9**. bury) _____ by several metres f ash and lava. And the military base probably won't be reopened. Thousands of local people (**10**. employ) _____ at the base and the ocal shops, bars, clubs and restaurants depend on customers from the ase.

The effects of the volcano only (**11**. not be left) _____ in the Philipines. Experts also believe that the Earth's climate (**12**. affect) _____ by the eruption. Huge clouds of dusts (**13**. throw) _____ into the tmosphere. Some of the Sun's heat (**14**. block) _____ by this dust. Temperatures and rainfall around the world (**15**. affect) _____ for up to ive years.

1. A. erupts B. erupted
   C. was erupting D. has erupted

2. A. threw B. was thrown
   C. has thrown D. had been thrown

3. A. fell B. were falling
   C. have fallen D. had fallen

4. A. are filled B. have been filled

C. were filled D. had been filled

5. A. tried B. have tried

C. had tried D. were trying

6. A. have to B. had to

C. have had to D. will have to

7. A. evacuated B. was evacuated

C. has been evacuated D. had been evacuated

8. A. are destroyed B. were destroyed

C. have been destroyed D. were being destroyed

9. A. are buried B. are being buried

C. were buried D. have been buried

10. A. are employed B. were employed

C. have been employed D. will be employed

11. A. aren't only left B. weren't only left

C. haven't only left D. won't only be left

12. A. are affected B. were affected

C. have been affected D. will be affected

13. A. are thrown B. have been thrown

C. were thrown D. will be thrown

14. A. are blocked B. have been blocked

C. were blocked D. will be blocked

15. A. will be affected B. will have been affected

C. have been affected D. had been affected

X.

The story of Richard's day (**1**. show) _____ the stress of modern life, but Richard could do a lot to help himself. In the first picture he (**2**. get) _____ ready to go and see Mr Patel . He (**3**. have) _____ a busy day sofar. He (**4**. be) _____ to three meetings and he (**5**. make) _____ several phone calls. He (6. hurry) _____ because he (**7**. not want) _____ to be late and he only (**8**. have) _____ half an hour to get there. Then, just as he (**9**. leave) _____ the office, the Managing Director (**10**. call) _____. What does Richard do? He (**11**. take) _____ the call and then he blames the Managing Director's fault. She (**12**. not know) _____ that Richard (**13**. go) _____ to an important appointment, so she probably thinks that it is a convenient time to talk. Richard's stress comes from the fact that he (**14**. not give) _____ himself enough time for the journey. Then, while he (**15**. drive) _____ to his appointment, he becomes more and more stressed. He is late and Mr Patel is already waiting. Then an accident happens because Richard (**16**. not concentrate) _____ on the road.

1. A. shows B. is showing

C. showed D. was showing

2. A. gets B. is getting

C. got D. has got

3. A. has B. had

C. has had D. had had

4. A. is B. was

C. has been D. will be

5. A. makes B. made

C. was making D. has made

6. A. hurries B. is hurrying
C. hurried D. has hurried

7. A. doesn't want B. didn't want
C. hasn't wanted D. hadn't wanted

8. A. has B. had
C. was having D. has had

9. A. leaves B. is leaving
C. left D. was leaving

10. A. calls B. is calling
C. called D. was calling

11. A. takes B. took
C. will take D. has taken

12. A. doesn't know B. didn't know
C. hasn't known D. hadn't known

13. A. goes B. went
C. is going D. was going

14. A. doesn't give B. didn't give
C. won't give D. hasn't given

15. A. drives B. is driving
C. has driven D. drove

16. A. doesn't concentrate B. isn't concentrating
C. didn't concentrate D. hasn't concentrated

XI.

"Ok, let's take a look at Kate's time log. What did she do in her morning? She (**1**. arrive) _____ at work at 9.00. While she (**2**. make)

_____ a cup of coffee, John came in. They (**3**. talk) _____ about a TV rogramme that they (**4**. watch) _____ the night before. At 9.15 Kate **5**. go) _____ to have a word with Fred about the meeting the next lay, but Fred wasn't there, so she (**6**. walk) _____ back to her office. fter she (**7**. read) _____ the morning's post, she decided to start vork. But Amanda phoned. She was back from her holiday. They **8**. chat) _____ till 10.30. After the coffee break, Kate (**9**. start) _____ o work, but the computer wasn't, so she (**10**. phone) _____ the ngineer. Then she walked to the computer laboratory, but all the omputers (**11**. be used) _____, so she returned to the office. The omputer engineer (**12**. arrive) _____. He explained the problem.

Kate (**13**. start) _____ typing a letter at 12.00. At 12.30 she (**14**. o) _____ to lunch.

So what has Kate achieved in her morning's work? In four hours he has really only done two things: she (**15**. read) _____ the norning's post, and she (**16**. type) _____ a letter. Not a lot for four ours!

. A. arrived B. was arriving
C. has arrived D. had arrived

. A. make B. is making
C. made D. was making

. A. talk B. talked
C. were talking D. had talked

. A. watched B. were watching
C. had watched D. had been watching

. A. went B. was going
C. has gone D. had gone

. A. walks B. walked
C. was walking D. has walked

. A. read B. was reading
C. has read D. had read

. A. chat B. are chatting
C. chatted D. were chatting

9. A. start B. started
C. was starting D. had started
10. A. phoned B. was phoning
C. will phone D. would phone
11. A. are used B. are being used
C. were used D. were being used
12. A. arrived B. has arrived
C. had arrived D. would arrive
13. A. started B. was starting
C. has started D. had started
14. A. went B. was going
C. had gone D. has been going
15. A. read B. has read
C. had read D. had been reading
16. A. typed B. was typing
C. has typed D. had typed

XII.

Hello! I am Nguyen. I (**1**. come) _____ from Vietnam. I am thirty five years old this year. I (**2**. bear) _____ and grew up in a small town in central Vietnam. I (**3**. work) _____ as a teacher at a college in Hanoi capital. I am not married. I like playing football very much in my free time. I also (**4**. listen) _____ to popular music. My family (**5**. live) _____ in Quangngai. Every year, I (**6**. come) _____ to see my family on the Tet holidays. Last year, I (**7**. not go) _____ home because I was ill. I (**8**. be) _____ to China several years. I (**9**. teach) _____ English at my college for ten years now. I have some plans for future. I (**10**. go) _____ on holiday in Hue city next summer. I (**11**. visit) _____ my aunt and uncle by the way. I (**12**. come) _____ back to Hanoi by the end of next July. By the time of next August, I (**13**. finish) _____ my MA course in business administration. I (**14**. go) _____ to Australia after graduation. I (**15**. learn) _____ Australian cultures and business before I (**16**. meet) _____ my girlfriend. I (**17**. meet) _____ her when she (**18**. have) _____ coffee with her friends in a cafe'. She was sitting pposite my table. She (**19**. glance) _____ at me and I (**20**. stare) _____ t her deeply. Two weeks later we understood and loved each other. Ve (**21**. write) _____ to each other since then. I am now doing a usiness course. After I (**22**. finish) _____ a course in a short time in ustralia, I (**23**. come) _____ back to Vietnam and we (**24**. hold) _____ wedding party in a restaurant by the Tra river. As planned, I **25**. invite) _____ two hundred guests. We hope that everyone coming o our wedding party (**26**. be) _____ happy and satisfied with our varm welcome. We (**27**. spend) _____ our honeymoon the following veek. By the end of next year, we (**28**. enjoy) _____ our wonderful oneymoon in DaLat, and then we (**29**. go) _____ back for work. We ope that we (**30**. live) _____ happily forever till the rest of our life.

1. A. come B. am coming
C. came D. have come

2. A. born B. am born
C. was born D. have been born

3. A. work B. am working
C. worked D. have worked

4. A. listen B. listened
C. am listening D. have listened

5. A. live B. is living
C. lived D. have lived

6. A. come B. am coming
C. have come D. came

7. A. don't go B. am not going
C. haven't gone D. didn't go

8. A. am B. was
C. have been D. had been

9. A. teach B. am teaching
C. has taught D. have been teaching

10. A. go B. am going to go

C. will go D. would go

11. A. visit B. am visiting

C. visited D. will visit

12. A. will have come B. will come

C. would come D. will be coming

13. A. finish B. will finish

C. will have finished D. have finished

14. A. go B. went

C. will go D. will be going

15. A. learn B. learnt

C. have learnt D. had learnt

16. A. meet B. met

C. have met D. had met

17. A. meet B. met

C. have met D. had met

18. A. has B. had

C. was having D. had had

19. A. glances B. glanced

C. was glancing D. had glanced

20. A. stare B. am staring

C. stared D. was staring

21. A. write B. wrote

C. have written D. had written

22. A. finish B. finished

C. have finished D. will finish

23. A. come B. will come

C. came D. would come

24. A. hold B. will hold

C. held D. have held

25. A. invite B. will invite

C. am going to invite D. have invited

26. A. is B. are

C. was D. will be

27. A. spend B. are spending

C. will spend D. will be spending

28. A. will be enjoying B. will have enjoyed

C. will enjoy D. enjoy

29. A. go B. will go

C. will be going D. will have gone

30. A. live B. will live

C. will be living D. will have lived

XIII.

Bill (**1**. start) ______ working at the pizza parlor in March. He (**2**. work) _____ there successfully for several months. Since the beginning, the owners of the pizza parlor (**3**. make) _____ a special effort to help Bill feel comfortable. Because of this, Bill (**4**. learn) ______ to get along well with the other employees and the customers. In fact, everyone at the pizza parlor (**5**. help) ______ Bill in every way they can.

For the first time in his life, Bill (**6**. be) _____ able to learn his own living. This (**7**. make) _____ a strong impression on him. He already (**8**. receive) _____ several paychecks, and he just (**9**. open) _____ his own savings account. But paychecks (**10**. not be) _____ the most important part of the job. Most importantly, Bill (**11**. be) _____ proud of himself because he (**12**. feel) _____ useful. Now he (**13**. have) _____ a good reason to get up in the morning.

Last year, the public school special education program (**14**. train) _____ Bill for this job. It (**15**. teach) _____ him the skills he (**16**. need) _____ to find and keep a job. Both Bill and his parents (**17**. be) _____ hopeful about his future.

1. A. start B. started C. had started D. was starting

2. A. works B. worked C. has worked D.has been working

3. A. make B. made C. have made D. had made

4. A. learnt B. had learnt C. was learning D. has learnt

5. A. helps B. helped C. has helped D. has been helping

6. A. is B. was C. has been D. will be able

7. A. makes B. made C. will make D. has made

8. A. receives B. received
C. will already receive D. has already received

9. A. opens B. has just opened
C. just opened D. had just opened

10. A. aren't B. weren't C. haven't been D. won't be

11. A. is B. was C. has been D. will be

12. A. had felt B. has felt C. felt D. feels

13. A. has B. had C. has had D. is having

14. A. train B. was training
C. trained D. had trained

15. A. teaches B. taught
C. had taught D. had been teaching

16. A. needs B. needed C. has needed D. will need

17. A. are B. were C. have been D. had been

XIV.

Approximately 2.2 million people already (**1**. settle) _____ in the thirteen British colonies when the first movements toward revolution (**2**. begin) _____ in 1770. These colonists already (**3**. build) _____ homes and communities, and they (**4**. establish) _____ a new way of life.

The first protests (**5**. start) _____ in Boston, Massachusetts. At the beginning, these (**6**. be) _____ only demonstrations. Then, on March 5, 1770, the first fight (**7**. take) _____ place when British soldiers (**8**. shoot) _____ at an angry crowd and (**9**. kill) _____ five people. This (**10**. become) _____ known as the Boston Massacre.

While the British (**11**. try) _____ to keep Bostonians calm, settlers in other areas (**12**. start) _____ to protest movements. Soon people (**13**. protest) _____ throughout the colonies. While farmers (**14**. fight) _____ the first battles, the politicians (**15**. plan) _____ a new government. By 1775, colonists (**16**. organize) _____ a Congress, (**17**. create) _____ a small army, and (**18**. print) _____ money. Finally, on July 4, 1776, the Americans officially (**19**. declare) _____ their independence. Since then, Americans (**20**. celebrate) _____ July as Independence Day.

1. A. settle B. already settled
C. have already settled D. had already settled

2. A. begin B. began
C. have begun D. had begun

3. A. built B. were already building
C. have already built D. had already built

4. A. establish B. established
C. have established D. had established

5. A. started B. were starting
C. have started D. had started

6. A. were B. have been
C. had been D. will be

7. A. take B. took
C. was taking D. had taken
8. A. shoot B. shot
C. have shot D. had shot
9. A. killed B. were killing
C. have killed D. had killed
10. A. becomes B. became
C. was becoming D. has become
11. A. tried B. were trying
C. have tried D. had tried
12. A. started B. were starting
C. have started D. had started
13. A. protest B. protested
C. were protesting D. had protested
14. A. fight B. fought
C. were fighting D. had fought
15. A. planned B. are planning
C. were planning D. have planned
16. A. organize B. are organizing
C. have organized D. had organized
17. A. created B. were creating
C. had created D. would create
18. A. printed B. were printing
C. had printed D. would print
19. A. declare B. declared
C. had declared D. have declared
20. A. celebrate B. celebrated
C. have celebrated D. had celebrated

XV.

One summer the Grant family- David, Kate, and **their** three children (**1**. decide) _____to follow their dream and travel round the world. They (**2**. sell) _____ their house in Scotland, bought a caravan and a horse, and set off. They thought that the whole trip (**3**. take) _____ two years. Now, six years later, they (**4**. reach) _____ the West Coast of the USA.

Their days (**5**. start) _____ very early and they are on the road by six o'clock. After travelling for about fifteen miles in the morning, they stop. The children can't go to school. So in the afternoon, they have lessons from their parents. They (**6**. not watch) _____ television in the evenings. They usually (**7**. read) _____ or play games.

They (**8**. have) _____ many adventures on their journeys so far. While they (**9**. travel) _____ through Italy, the caravan broke down. Fortunately, a man (**10**. recognize) _____ the caravan from an article which David (**11**. write) _____ for a magazine. He (**12**. take) _____ the family to his house and repaired the caravan. He also helped them when one of the children (**13**. become) _____ ill and had to go to hospital.

In Mongolia, someone tried to steal their horse, and then in China they (**14**. be arrested) _____ . The authorities told them that they should not have received a visa and (**15**. make) _____ them leave the country.

Now they are in California and they (**16**. get) _____ ready to set off across the USA and Canada. For the last few days, they (**17**. visist) _____ San Franciso. Eventually, they (**18**. return) _____ to Britain. They (**19**. look) _____ forward to seeing Britain again, but they don't know how their life will be like. The trip has not been easy, but the Grants (**20**. do) _____ it all again if they had the chance.

1. A. decide B. decided C. have decided D. had decided

2. A. sold B. were selling C. had sold D. would sell

3. A. take B. took C. would take D. had taken

4. A. reach B. reached C. are reaching D. have reached

5. A. start B. started C. were starting D. have started

6. A. don't watch B. didn't watch
   C. haven't watched D. hadn't watched

7. A. read B. are usually reading
   C. have read D. had usually read

8. A. have B. have had
C. had D. will have
9. A. travel B. travelled
C. were travelling D. have travelled
10. A. recognize B. recognized
C. has recognized D. had recognized
11. A. write B. wrote
C. has written D. had written
12. A. took B. was taking
C. has taken D. had taken
13. A. become B. became
C. has become D. had become
14. A. are arrested B. are being arrested
C. were arrested D. have been arrested
15. A. made B. should make
C. should have made D. had made
16. A. get B. are getting
C. got D. have gotten
17. A. visit B. are visiting
C. have visited D. have been visiting
18. A. return B. returned
C. have returned D. will return
19. A. look B. are looking
C. have looked D. will look
20. A. do B. did
C. would do D. would have done

XVI.

Rampyari (**1**. be) _____ an unusual female. Since her childhood, she (**2**. be) _____ a working woman, but in 1981 she (**3**. lose) _____ the ability to make money. Until that time, she (**4**. work) _____ loyally for her employer, without bonuses or overtime pay. Then, in 1983, she (**5**. go) _____ to court about her job.

During her trial in 1983, Rampyari never (**6**. come) _____ to the courtroom. Because of her large stomach, she (**7**. not be) _____ able to climb the stairs to the courthouse. Also, she was very upset and emotional because she (**8**. not work) _____ anymore. She (**9**. retire) _____ early, long before the normal age, but it (**10**. not be) _____ by choice.

Finally, after two years in court, Rampyari (**11**. receive) ____ $2,300 in damages. She (**12**. become) _____ wealthy. And she (**13**. become) _____ the first elephant in Indian history to win in the courtroom!

Before 1981, this lovable circus performer (**14**. entertain) _____ audiences for sixteen years. Then one winter night, she (**15**. walk) _____ down an Indian highway when a truck (**16**. hit) _____ her. Because of the injury, now she (**17**. walk) _____ with difficulty. She (**18**. be) _____ still young for an elephant, and perhaps she (**19**. go) _____back to work sometime in the future, but not in the circus. That would be too difficult for her now.

If she goes back to work in the future, the defense lawyers will ask for a retrial. No one (**20**. want) _____ to pay $2,300 to a working elephant.

1. A. is B.was C. has been D. will be

2. A. is B. was C. has been D. had been

3. A. lose B. lost C. had lost D. have lost

4. A. works B. worked C. was working D. had worked

5. A. went B. has gone C. had gone D. was going

6. A. came B. has never come
C. had never come D. would never come

7. A. isn't B. wasn't
C. hasn't been D. would be

8. A. doesn't work B. isn't working
C. didn't work D. wasn't working

9. A. retired B. is retired C. has retired D. had retired

10. A. isn't B. wasn't C. hasn't been D. hadn't been

11. A. receive B. received C. had received D. would receive

12. A. became B. has become C. had become D. would become

13. A. became B. has become C. had become D. was becoming

14. A. entertains B. entertained
C. has entertained D. had entertained

15. A. walked B. was walking
C. has walked D. had walked

16. A. hit B. was hitting
C. had hit D. had been hitting

17. A. walks B. has walked C. is walking D. was walking

18. A. is B. was C. has been D. will be

19. A. goes B. went C. has gone D. will go

20. A. wants B. wanted C. has wanted D. will want

XVII.

Steve, who (**1**. play) _____ in a high school rock band and (**2**. do) _____ a long distance bicycling during college, has found a new pastime in his children, Molly and Max. He not only bathes, changes, and (**3**. feed) _____ them but also gladly (**4**. take) _____ the children on his fishing trips. Steve (**5**. view) _____ his role in the practical aspects of baby care as typical of contemporary fathers: "Yesterday", he (**6**. say) _____, "three other teachers and I (**7**. sit) _____ in the office at school talking about our children. We (**8**. discuss) _____ brands of diapers and whether our babies (**9**. eat) _____ solid food yet."

Clearly, there (**10**. be) _____ tremendous changes in the roles that fathers (**11**. play) _____, especially in the early years of their children's care. Steve (**12**. feel) _____ that it (**13**. be) _____ more important for him to share in the raising of Molly and Max than it is to earn a little more money each year. He does not want to be a stranger to his own children.

Fathers (**14**. appear) _____ to have far more capacity to care for small children than people (**15**. think) _____ in past times. In the past, psychologists (**16**. assume) _____ that the mother was the better-suited parent for early childcare-both temperamentally and biologically. But recent research (**17**. suggest) _____ that, given a chance, fathers (**18**. be) _____ as caring as mothers with their infants and toddlers. If Steve's success with his children (**19**. give) _____ any indication of the future of fatherhood, more and more fathers (**20**. take) _____ an active role in the raising of their children.

1. A. plays B. played
C. was playing D. had played
2. A. did B. was doing
C. has done D. had done
3. A. feeds B. is feeding
C. fed D. was feeding
4. A. takes B. was taking
C. had taken D. took
5. A. viewed B. was viewing
C. views D. has viewed
6. A. says B. said
C. had said D. has said
7. A. sit B. sat
C. are sitting D. were sitting
8. A. discussed B. were discussing
C. has discussed D. are discussing
9. A. ate B. had eaten
C. were eating D. have eaten
10. A. were B. have been
C. had been D. will be
11. A. play B. played

C. have played D. were playing

12. A. feels B. is feeling
C. felt D. has felt

13. A. is B. was
C. has been D. will be

14. A. appear B. appeared
C. have appeared D. had appeared

15. A. think B. thought
C. have thought D. had thought

16. A. assume B. have assumed
C. assumed D. had assumed

17. A. suggests B. suggested
C. will suggest D. has suggested

18. A. are B. were C. have been D. had been

19. A. gives B. gave C. had given D. will give

20. A. take B. took C. have taken D. will take

XVIII.

I hope you have a nice holiday. I can't believe it's November already. This year (**1**. go) _____ so quickly. But it (**2**. be) _____ an exciting year for us so far. In February we (**3**. go) _____ skiing in Canada. We (**4**. never be) ____ there before. We had a wonderful time. And guess what! While I (**5**. sit) _____

In the hotel lobby one day, I (**6**. meet) _____ Sandra Roberts. Do you remember her? She (**7**. not recognize) _____ me at first. She and her husband (**8**. stay) _____ at the same hotel as us. Isn't life strange?

Then when we (**9**. come) _____ back from our holiday, we got a real shock. While we (**10**. be) _____ away, the house (**11**. burgle) _____. Not much had been stolen, but it was still very unpleasant. The police still (**12**. not catch) _____ the burglars.

In April, Claire and Dan got married. The weather (**13**. not be) _____, but it was a lovely wedding. As the waiter (**14**. carry) _____ in the wedding cake, he dropped it. We (**15**. not know) _____ whether to laugh or cry. Claire and Dan lived in Dan's old flat for a while, but then they (**16**. buy) _____ a house near London. They (**17**. live) _____ there for a couple of months now. We (**18**. not see) _____ them since they (**19**. move) _____, but they (**20**. come) _____ here for Christmas.

1. A. goes B. is going
C. has gone D. had gone

2. A. is B. has been
C. was D. had been

3. A. went B. was going
C. had gone D. had been going

4. A. was never B. have never been
C. had never been D. will never be

5. A. sat B. was sitting
C. has sat D. will sit

6. A. meet B. am meeting
C. met D. have met

7. A. doesn't recognize B. hasn't recognized
C. won't recognize D. didn't recognize

8. A. stay B. will stay
C. stayed D. were staying

9. A. come B. came
C. have come D. had come

10. A. were B. had been
C. has been D. would be

11. A. was burgled B. was being burgled
C. has been burgled D. had been burgled

12. A. haven't caught B. hadn't caught
C. didn't catch D. don't catch

13. A. isn't B. hasn't been
C. wasn't D. hadn't been

14. A. was carrying B. carried
C. has carried D. had carried

15. A. don't know B. didn't know
C. haven't known D. hadn't known

16. A. bought B. were buying
C. have bought D. had bought

17. A. live B. lived
C. were living D. have lived

18. A. don't see B. didn't see
C. haven't seen D. hadn't seen

19. A. moved B. were moving
C. have moved D. had moved

20. A. are coming B. were coming
C. has been coming D. had been coming

XIX.

On October 4, 1957, a 187-pound sphere (83.6 kilograms) (**1**. send) _____ into orbit. It carried a radio transmitter and enough batteries for two weeks. It (**2**. launch) _____ into orbit by the Soviet union. This satellite (**3**. know) _____ as "Sputnik".

Sputnik is not very sophisticated, but it (**4**. show) _____ the technology of the Soviet, Sputnik. (**5**. not carry) _____ any scientific equipment, and it did not take any measurements in space. Nevertheless, a satellite is in orbit for the first time, and Sputnik (**6**. begin) _____ a scientific and technological competition that (**7**. continue) _____ to this day.

People around the world (**8**. surprise) _____ by the launching of Sputnik. Five months later, the Americans (**9**. finalize) _____ plans for a space program.

Since 1957, all of those plans and more (**10**. finalize) _____. Hard, soft, and manned landings (**11**. make) _____ on the moon. Robots (**12**. send) _____ to Mars and other planets. Measurements (**13**. take) _____ and experiments have been made in space. Satellites (**14**. launch) _____ for worldwide communication. Today, these satellites (**15**. use) _____ to send radio, television, and telephone signals around the world. Weather forecasting and map-making (**16**. improve) _____ through use of satellites and high-flying rockets. New discoveries (**17**. make) _____ about distant stars and galaxies. Laser (**18**. develop) _____ for use in many fields.

It (**19**) _____ difficult to imagine that all of this began little more than thirty years ago and that it (**20**. start) _____ with one small satellite: Sputnik.

1. A. is sent B. is being sent
   C. was sent D. had been sent
2. A. is launched B. launched
   C. was launched D. has launched
3. A. was known B. is known
   C. has been known D. had been known
4. A. shows B. showed
   C. has shown D. had shown
5. A. won't carry B. doesn't carry
   C. hasn't carried D. didn't carry
6. A. begins B. began
   C. has begun D. had begun
7. A. continued B. was continuing
   C. has continued D. will continue

8. A. are surprised B. were surprised
C. have been surprised D. will be surprised

9. A. finalized B. were finalized
C. have been finalized D. had been finalized

10. A. finalized B. were finalized
C. had been finalized D. have been finalized

11. A. are made B. were made
C. have been made D. had been made

12. A. are sent B. were sent
C. have been sent D. had been sent

13. A. have been taken B. had been taken
C. will have been taken D. would be taken

14. A. launched B. have been launched
C. were being launched D. had been launched

15. A. are used B. are being used
C. have ben used D. will be used

16. A. are improved B. have been improved
C. had been improved D. are being improved

17. A. are made B. have been made
C. had been made D. are being made

18. A. developed B. had developed
C. have been developed D. are being developed

19. A. is B. was
C. has been D. had been

20. A. starts B. has started
C. started D. had started

XX.

I (**1**. live) _____ in New York for three years now, and I (**2**. learn) _____ a lot of things so far. I (**3**. feel) a little only now, so I (**4**. play) _____ the guitar with my friends.

Since I (**5**. rent) _____ this apartment, I (**6**. meet) _____ a lot of people in the building. There are some interesting couples. In the past few weeks, I (**7**. talk) _____ a lot to an American woman who is married to a Vietnamese man. A Peruvian man and American wife (**8**. promise) _____ to invite me to dinner sometime, but they (**9**. not do) _____it yet. Actually, I (**10**. not see) _____ the inside of an American family's apartment since I (**11**. move) _____ here.

A very nice woman from California (**12**. visit) _____ me by the end of this month. I (**13**. hold) _____ a small party to welcome her. I wish you (**14**. be) _____ here to join us. She (**15**. be) _____married to an American for several years. She says she (**16**. have) _____ problems with the customs of the United States since she (**17**. move) _____ here, and there (**18**. be) _____ some cultural conflicts.

I am surprised at the number of cross- cultural couples that I (**19**. get) _____ to know since last month. And an American gilr student (**20**. ask) _____ me out before you telephoned yesterday. What do you think? Should I go?

1. A. am living B. have lived
C. have been living D. will be living

2. A. learn B. have learnt
C. have been learning D. had learnt

3. A. feel B. am feeling C. will feel D. have felt

4. A. play B. am playing C. have played D. played

5. A. rent B. rented C. have rented D. had rented

6. A. meet B. met
C. have met D. have been meeting

7. A. talk B. talked C. are talking D. have talked

8. A. promise B. promised C. have promised D. had promised

9. A. don't do B. didn't do
C. haven't done D. hadn't done

10. A. haven't seen B. hadn't seen
C. didn't see D. don't see

11. A. move B. moved
C. have moved D. had moved

12. A. visit B. visited
C. have visited D. will have visited

13. A. hold B. held C. have held D. will hold

14. A. are B. were C. have been D. had been

15. A. is B. was C. has been D. had been

16. A. has B. is having C. had D. has had

17. A. moved B. was moving C. has moved D. had moved

18. A. are B. were C. have been D. will be

19. A. get B. got C. have gotten D. will get

20. A. asked B. had asked
C. has asked D. has been asking

PRACTICE III

Use words, groups of words and the correct tenses to write complete sentences, then choose the best answer for each sentence by circling the letter A, B, C or D.

1. This school / the end / finish / 2007 / be.

A. This school is finished by the end of 2007.
B. This school is being finished by the end of 2007.
C. This school will be finished by the end of 2007.
D. This school will have been finished by the end of 2007.

2. *The fire / brightly / burn / Mai / when / come / 8 p.m.*

   A. The fire brightly burn when Mai came in at 8 p.m.

   B. The fire was burning brightly when Mai came in at 8 p.m.

   C. The fire was brightly burnt when Mai came in at 8 p.m.

   D. The fire had brightly burnt when Mai came in at 8 p.m.

3. *At this time / they / work / next week / Hanoi.*

   A. At this time next week they work in Hanoi.

   B. At this time next week they will work in Hanoi.

   C. At this time next week they will be working in Hanoi.

   D. At this time next week they will have been working in Hanoi.

4. *How long / these engineers / build / this bridge / by?*

   A. How long is this bridge built by these engineers?

   B. How long was this bridge built by these engineers?

   C. How long has this bridge been built by these engineers?

   D. How long had this bridge been built by these engineers?

5. *She / sleep / but / she / not want / eight hours / wake up.*

   A. She is sleeping for eight hours but she does not want to wake up.

   B. She was sleeping for eight hours but she did not want to wake up.

   C. She has slept for eight hours but she does not want to wake up.

   D. She has been sleeping for eight hours but she does not want to wake up.

6. *What time / your sister / every day / go / work?*

   A. What time does your sister go to work every day?

   B. What time is your sister going to work every day?

   C. What time did your sister go to work every day?

   D. What time will your sister go to work every day?

7. *I/ cannot/ go/ you/ as/ I/ not finish/ my homework.*

A. I can not go out with you as I don't finish my homework.

B. I can not go out with you as I haven't finished my homework.

C. I can not go out with you as I won't finish my homework.

D. I couldn't go out with you as I hadn't finished my homework.

8. *Mrs Lien/ cook/ dinner/ when/ her friends/ telephone.*

A. Mrs Lien cooks the dinner when her friends telephone her.

B. Mrs Lien is cooking the dinner when her friends telephone her.

C. Mrs Lien was cooking the dinner when her friends telephoned her.

D. Mrs Lien has been cooking the dinner when her friends had telephoned her.

9. *She/ always/ make/ mistakes/ when/ do/ new/ something.*

A. She is always making mistakes when she does something new.

B. She always makes mistakes when she does new something.

C. She always made mistakes when she did new something.

D. She had always made mistakes when she did something new.

10. *The statue/ break/ while/ it/ move/ another room/ the museum.*

A. The statue broke while it moved to another room in the museum.

B. The statue was broken while it moved to another room in the museum.

C. The statue broke while it was moved to another room in the museum.

D. The statue broke while it was being moved to another room in the museum.

11. *Since/ the beginning/ different groups/ immigrants/ have/ goals/ different.*

A. Since the beginning, different groups of immigrants have different goals.

B. Since the beginning, different groups of immigrants had different goals.

C. Since the beginning, different groups of immigrants have had different goals.

D. Since the beginning, different groups of immigrants had had different goals.

12. *Columbus / look for / India / when / discover / the Americas.*

A. Columus looked for India when he discovered the Americas.

B. Columus was looking for India when he discovered the Americas.

C. Columus looked for India when he was discovering the Americas.

D. Columus had looked for India when he discovered the Americas.

13. *While / many people / sail / the Americas / many of them / become / ill / or / die.*

A. While many people were sailing to the Americas, many of them became ill or died.

B. While many people sailed to the Americas, many of them became ill or died.

C. While many people have sailed to the Americas, many of them became ill or died.

D. While many people had been sailing to the Americas, many of them became ill or died.

14. *Before / many years / pass / thousands / die / Indians.*

A. Before passing many years, thousands of Indians had died.

B. Before many years passed, thousands of Indians had died.

C. Before many years had passed, thousands of Indians had died.

D. Before many years passed, thousands of Indians have died.

15. *How long / they / live / Paris / before / 1998?*

A. How long did they live in Paris before 1998?

B. How long were they living in Paris before 1998?

C. How long have they been living in Paris before 1998?

D. How long had they been living in Paris before 1998?

16. The man / sit / next to me / nervous / because / not fly / before.

A. The man was sitting next to me was nervous because he did not fly before.

B. The man sitting next to me was nervous because he did not fly before.

C. The man sitting next to me was nervous because he had not flown before.

D. The man sitting next to me was nervous because he has not flown before.

17. Last night / we / television / when / the power / fail.

A. Last night, we watched television when the power failed.

B. Last night, we were watching television when the power failed.

C. Last night, we were watching television when the power was failed.

D. Last night, we watched television when the power had been failed.

18. By 2008 / this area / turn / industrial zone.

A. By 2008 this area will turn into an industrial zone.

B. By 2008 this area will be turned into an industrial zone.

C. By 2008 this area will have turned into an industrial zone.

D. By 2008 this area will have been turned into an industrial zone.

19. When / we / come in / party / already prepare / us.

A. When we came in, the party had already been prepared for us.

B. When we came in, the party had already prepared for us.

C. When we were coming in, the party had already been prepared for us.

D. When we were coming in, the party had already been preparing for us.

20. Brazil / win / the championship / the World Cup 2006' / if / play / better.

A. Brazil will win the championship of the World Cup 2006' if they played better.

B. Brazil would win the championship of the World Cup 2006' if they played better.

C. Brazil would have won the championship of the World Cup 2006' if they had played better.

D. Brazil had won the championship of the World Cup 2006' if they had played better.

21. *We / not meet / old teachers / since / leave / school.*

A. We don't meet our teachers since we leave school.

B. We didn't meet our teachers since we left school.

C. We haven't met our teachers since we left school.

D. We hadn't met our teachers since we left school.

22. *I / offer / my director / my work / when / see / him / tomorrow.*

A. I offer my director my book when I see him tomorrow.

B. I offer my director my book when seeing him tomorrow.

C. I will offer my director my book when I see him tomorrow.

D. I will be offering my director my book when I see him tomorrow.

23. *I / wait / him / when / get / tomorrow / back.*

A. I will be waiting for him when he gets back tomorrow.

B. I will wait for him when he gets back tomorrow.

C. I will have waited for him when he gets back tomorrow.

D. I will have been waiting for him when he gets back tomorrow.

24. *They / wait / their boss / over two hours / before / he / have / meeting / yesterday.*

A. They waited for their boss for over two hours before he had a meeting yesterday.

B. They were waiting for their boss for over two hours before he had a meeting yesterday.

C. They have waited for their boss for over two hours before he had a meeting yesterday.

D. They had been waiting for their boss for over two hours before he had a meeting yesterday.

25. *Had / he / follow / his teacher's advice / before / he / not be / danger / now.*

A. Had he followed his teacher's advice before, he won't be in danger now.

B. Had he followed his teacher's advice before, he wouldn't be in danger now.

C. Had he followed his teacher's advice before, he weren't in danger now.

D. Had he followed his teacher's advice before, he wouldn't have been in danger now.

26. *Our professor / explain / the theory of relativity / the day after tomorrow / us.*

A. Our professor will explain to us the theory of relativity the day after tomorrow.

B. Our professor will explain the theory of relativity to us the day after tomorrow.

C. Our professor will be explaining to us the theory of relativity the day after tomorrow.

D. Our professor will be explaining the theory of relativity to us the day after tomorrow.

27. *We / hope / when / the bride and groom / leave / church / tomorrow / not rain.*

A. We hope it doesn't rain when the bride and groom will leave the church tomorrow.

B. We hope it is not going to rain when the bride and groom will leave the church tomorrow.

C. We hope it won't rain when the bride and groom leave the church tomorrow.

D. We hope it won't be raining when the bride and groom leave the church tomorrow.

28. *When / my mother / leave / office / next year / work / there / 25 years.*

A. When my mother leaves her office next year, she is working there for 25 years.

B. When my mother leaves her office next year, she will be working there for 25 years.

C. When my mother will leave her office next year, she will be working there for 25 years.

D. When my mother leaves her office next year, she will have been working there for 25 years.

9. *Listen! /I/ hear/ someone/ knock/ the front door.*

A. Listen! I hear someone knocking at the front door.

B. Listen! I hear someone knock at the front door.

C. Listen! I am hearing someone knocking at the front door.

D. Listen! I am hearing someone knock at the front door.

0. *Since/ she/ buy/ new car/ she drive/ work/ every day.*

A. Since she buys her new car, she drives to work every day.

B. Since she bought her new car, she drove to work every day.

C. Since she bought her new car, she has been driving to work every day.

D. Since she has bought her new car, she drives to work every day.

1. *We/ hope/ these engineers/ repair/ these roads/ by the time/ we/ next week/ return.*

A. We hope these engineers will repair these roads by the time we return next week.

B. We hope these engineers will have repaired these roads by the time we return next week.

C. We hope these engineers will be repairing these roads by the time we return next week.

D. We hope these engineers will repair these roads by the time we will return next week.

2. *Paulo/ never/ pay/ the job/ any attention/ so far.*

A. Paulo has never paid any attention to the job so far.

B. Paulo has never paid the job any attention so far.

C. Paulo will never pay any attention to the job so far.

D. Paulo never pays any attention to the job so far.

33. Thu Nga/ do/ the test/ again/ because/ at the moment/ she/ not pass/ the first time/ it.

A. Thu Nga does the test at the moment again because she didn't pass it the first time.

B. Thu Nga is doing the test at the moment again because she didn't pass it the first time.

C. Thu Nga is doing the test at the moment again because she hasn't passed it the first time.

D. Thu Nga is doing the test at the moment again because she hadn't passed it the first time.

34. Mr Hai/ wishes/ he/ work/ harder/ but/ too late/ now.

A. Mr Hai wishes he works harder, but it is too late now.

B. Mr Hai wishes he is working harder, but it is too late now.

C. Mr Hai wishes he worked harder, but it is too late now.

D. Mr Hai wishes he had worked harder, but it is too late now.

35. This royal palace/ build/ say/ four years.

A. This royal palace says that it is built for four years.

B. This royal palace is said to be built for four years.

C. This royal palace is said to have built for four years.

D. This royal palace is said to have been built for four years.

36. Thousands/ people/ visit/ by the end/ this museum/ the year.

A. Thousands of people will visit this museum by the end of the year.

B. Thousands of people will be visiting this museum by the end of the year.

C. Thousands of people will have visited this museum by the end of the year.

D. Thousands of people will have been visiting this museum by the end of the year.

37. She/ work/ that company/ before/ her husband/ go abroad.

A. She worked for that company before her husband went abroad.

B. She was working for that company before her husband went abroad.

C. She had worked for that company before her husband went abroad.

D. She has worked for that company before her husband went abroad.

8. Scientists / years / there is / on the moon / no life / know.

A. Scientists have known for years that there is no life on the moon.

B. Scientists know for years that there is no life on the moon.

C. Scientists knew for years that there was no life on the moon.

D. Scientists have known for years that there was no life on the moon.

9. This / the most beautiful / girl / we / ever / meet.

A. This is the most beautiful girl that we ever meet.

B. This is the most beautiful girl that we ever met.

C. This is the most beautiful girl that we will ever meet.

D. This is the most beautiful girl that we have ever met.

0. When / she / meet / her boyfriend / two years ago / he / work / a director assistant / four years already.

A. When she met her boyfriend two years ago, he worked as a director assistant for four years already.

B. When she met her boyfriend two years ago, he has worked as a director assistant for four years already.

C. When she met her boyfriend two years ago, he had been working as a director assistant for four years already.

D. When she met her boyfriend two years ago, he had worked as a director assistant for four years already.

1. If / she / work / harder / not fail / the exam / last year.

A. If she worked harder, she would not fail the exam last year.

B. If she had worked harder, she would not have failed the exam last year.

C. If she worked harder, she would not have failed the exam last year.

D. If she had worked harder, she would not fail the exam last year.

42. I/ going/ bed/ because/ work/ many hours/ and/ tired.

A. I am going to bed because I work for many hours and I am tired.

B. I am going to bed because I am working for many hours and I am tired.

C. I am going to bed because I have worked for many hours and I am tired.

D. I am going to bed because I have been working for many hours and I am tired.

43. When/ they/ get/ bus-stop/ the bus/ leave/ just.

A. When they got to the bus-stop, the bus just left.

B. When they got to the bus-stop, the bus had just left.

C. When they got to the bus-stop, the bus has just left.

D. When they got to the bus-stop, the bus was just leaving.

44. Binh/ I/ study/ the same school/ we/ be/ great friends/ ever since.

A. Binh and I studied at the same school and we have been great friends ever since.

B. Binh and I were studying at the same school and we were great friends ever since.

C. Binh and I studied at the same school and we had been great friends ever since.

D. Binh and I have studied at the same school and we have been great friends ever since.

45. We/ breakfast/ 8.00/ tomorrow/ as/ Tom/ catch/ early train.

A. We are having breakfast at 8.00 tomorrow as Tom is catching an early train.

B. We will have breakfast at 8.00 tomorrow as Tom is catching an early train.

C. We will have breakfast at 8.00 tomorrow as Tom will catch an early train.

D. We will have had breakfast at 8.00 tomorrow as Tom will catch an early train.

6. *By the end/ the term/ I / read/ all twelve volumes.*

A. By the end of the term I read all twelve volumes.

B. By the end of the term I will read all twelve volumes.

C. By the end of the term I will be reading all twelve volumes.

D. By the end of the term I will have read all twelve volumes.

7. *While/ I/ swim/ someone/ steal/ clothes/ walk/ home/ have to/ my swimsuit.*

A. While I swam, someone was stealing my clothes, I had to walk home in my swimsuit.

B. While I was swimming, someone was stealing my clothes, I had to walk home in my swimsuit.

C. While I was swimming, someone stole my clothes, I had to walk home in my swimsuit.

D. While I was swimming, someone had stolen my clothes, I had to walk home in my swimsuit.

8. *He/ always/ raincoat/ carry/ when/ walk/ the office/ an umbrella.*

A. He always wore a raincoat and carried an umbrella when he walked to the office.

B. He was always wearing a raincoat and carried an umbrella when he walked to the office.

C. He always wore a raincoat and was carrying an umbrella when he walked to the office.

D. He always wore a raincoat and carried an umbrella when he was walking to the office.

9. ***I/ shouldn't/ if/ not see/ with/ believe/ my own eyes.***

A. I shouldn't believe it if I didn't see it with my own eyes.

B. I shouldn't have believed it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes.

C. I shouldn't have believed it if I didn't see it with my own eyes.

D. I shouldn't believe it if I don't see it with my own eyes.

50. We'd / go out / better / tomorrow / Mary / practise / the piano / all day.

A. We'd better go out tomorrow because Mary is practising the piano all day.

B. We'd better go out tomorrow because Mary will practise the piano all day.

C. We'd better go out tomorrow because Mary will be practising the piano all day.

D. We'd better go out tomorrow because Mary will have been practising the piano all day.

PHẦN III: ĐÁP ÁN (ANSWER KEY)

Exercise 1:

does not go, goes

2. does Nam often watch, watches

has not learnt, wants

4. is he going, is going

are children doing, are playing

6. has been working

has your sister taught, has taught

8. watches, is washing

has been studying

10. have been arguing

1. has not stopped

12. has been sleeping

3. Do you mind, am

14. have hoped, have not dared

5. have only heard

16. have taught, have never met

7. has been speaking

18. are looking, has just taken

9. wonder, are looking

20.isshedoing, think, is polishing

1. have they been, have been

22. Do you understand, is saying, do not understand

3. does, is always doing

24. have been bathing

5. does your brother do, goes

26. has been raining, has been

7. owns, don't know, uses, knows, owns

28. does she have, eats, drinks

9. are playing

30. is raining, doesn't have

1. has not stopped

32. have been

3. is she going, is staying, is doing

34. have ben learning

5. goes, is going

36. has typed, is watching

7. washes, goes, arrives

38. hasn't gotten up, was

9. are they going, are arriving

40. does she do, does

1. has spent

42.is teaching, has been teaching

43. is doing, is translating
44. has been watching
45. are planting, are digging
46. have finished
47. does your brother go, goes, is going
48. has your mother sewed
49. has composed, is
50. are trying, have been writing

Exercise 2:

1. was Binh doing, rang
2. taught, has been teaching
3. gets up, is getting up
4. have been looking
5. have made
6. have been building
7. Does your sister go, has loved
8. has he been, has been teaching
9. have not written, keeps
10. was getting
11. were you talking
12. were fighting, was trying
13. has he been, has just started
14. Did you meet, haven't met
15. have not seen, was
16. have you known, have known
17. has been working, has never once been
18. has just picked, has been growing, has never had
19. bought, have not sold
20. has not written, wrote
21. have been sleeping, woke
22. has been raining, is staying
23. came, was writing
24. have been playing, have only just stopped
25. did you begin, began, was
26. has offered, makes
27. has played, came
28. Have you ever been, spent
29. wrote, have not answered
30. is making, has made
31. were you doing, rang
32. has been practising

33. didn't do
34. decided
35. were discussing, entered
36. has been living
37. offered
38. says, said
39. was writing
40. would Binh do
41. stopped, liked
42. have organized
43. have the students been playing
44. have made, haven't written
45. would visit, would introduce
46. have built, moved
47. haven't handed in
48. were playing
49. is expecting
50. were you doing, were preparing

Exercise 3:

1. did you go, went
2. was having, called
3. did not have
4. has finished
5. were they talking
6. have made, met
7. had lived
8. had been, were
9. went, had never been
10. met, had not seen
11. resigned, had been
12. has been writing, doesn't finish
13. were listening, came
14. Had you learnt, went
15. goes, did
16. began, have been learning
17. was she doing, was preparing
18. hadn't done
19. had bought
20. had they left
21. were
22. Have they been, have been working
23. would he have done
24. has been working, had wanted
25. has he taught/ has he been teaching, has taught/ has been teaching
26. had helped
27. had had
28. did she go

29. has been, are living
30. would you have though
31. had passed
32. would they hav thought
33. had been trying
34. had been raining
35. having written
36. would have bought
37. has studied, is expecting
38. had experimente hasn't found
39. had met
40. were walking, saw
41. would they have done
42. had gone
43. had been working
44. wouldn't have known
45. shoud have tried
46. are they doing, ar watching, ha attracted
47. hadn't learnt, came
48. didn't go, had alread seen
49. are built
50. was invented, hav been built

Exercise 4:

1. am reading, has borrowed
2. leaves, will leave
3. was reading
4. met, had just returned
5. is resting, rests
6. will have been
7. have only used
8. had seen, came
9. had come, would have enjoyed
10. will have forgotten, an
11. will have been working
12. has told
13. was cooking, had cooked
14. has he been teaching
15. will be spending
16. does he often do, goes
17. learns, is considered
18. will have finished
19. will be wearing
20. have never seen
21. is repairing, has been working
22. will be sitting
23. went, didn't leave, would miss
24. try

25. hasn't had, implement
26. had been looking, had not found
27. left, haven't seen
28. didn't go, had gone
29. wanted, had happened, fired
30. left, has heard
31. will go, will be eating, goes
32. will have completed
33. was riding, blew
34. have broken, broke
35. has just gone, hasn't come
36. were discussing, stole
37. thanked, had done
38. has been learning, stopped
39. realized, was travelling
40. shared, complained
41. were playing, heard
42. was, said, hoped, was enjoying
43. saw, were you using
44. was studying, had studied/ had been studying
45. Did you wear
46. has been ringing
47. have been looking, haven't found
48. has been raining, has been postponed
49. have been polishing
50. isn't coming

PRACTICE I

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. D
10. C
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. A
15. A
16. B
17. D
18. C
19. A
20. C
21. B
22. B
23. A
24. B
25. D
26. C
27. A
28. B
29. A
30. D
31. C
32. D
33. C
34. D
35. B
36. B
37. B
38. D
39. D
40. C
41. C
42. D
43. C
44. D
45. D
46. C
47. B
48. D
49. D
50. A
51. D
52. D
53. D
54. C
55. B
56. B
57. A
58. B
59. A
60. A

61. C	62. D	63. A	64. B	65. C	66. A
67. D	68. D	69. A	70. A	71. C	72. B
73. D	74. C	75. C	76. B	77. A	78. D
79. C	80. B	81. C	82. C	83. A	84. B
85. C	86. B	87. A	88. C	89. D	90. A
91. A	92. C	93. D	94. B	95. D	96. A
97. C	98. B	99. C	100. B	101. B	102. D
103. A	104. B	105. B	106. D	107. C	108. D
109. D	110. B	111. A	112. A	113. A	114. B
115. C	116. D	117. C	118. A	119. D	120. D
121. D	122. C	123. A	124. B	125. C	126. A
127. B	128. D	129. A	130. D	131. C	132. C
133. B	134. B	135. C	136. A	137. A	138. B
139. A	140. C	141. C	142. D	143. D	144. A
145. A	146. B	147. B	148. C	149. A	150. C
151. B	152. B	153. A	154. B	155. D	156. B
157. D	158. B	159. A	160. C	161. D	162. C
163. A	164. B	165. C	166. B	167. B	168. C
169. B	170. D	171. B	172. A	173. A	174. A
175. B	176. C	177. C	178. D	179. D	180. A
181. D	182. C	183. C	184. B	185. A	186. A
187. D	188. A	189. B	190. B	191. D	192. B
193. C	194. D	195. C	196. D	197. C	198. A
199. C	200. D	201. A	202. B	203. A	204. C
205. B	206. C	207. B	208. D	209. D	210. C
211. B	212. D	213. A	214. B	215. B	216. C
217. D	218. B	219. C	220. B	221. A	222. B
223. A	224. A	225. C	226. D	227. A	228. B
229. A	230. D	231. B	232. D	233. D	234. C
235. D	236. A	237. A	238. D	239. C	240. D
241. C	242. B	243. B	244. D	245. C	246. C

247. A 248. B 249. B 250. D 251. D 252. B
253. A 254. C 255. B 256. A 257. C 258. B
259. A 260. D 261. A 262. B 263. C 264. C
265. B 266. A 267. D 268. D 269. B 270. C
271. B 272. D 273. A 274. D 275. A 276. B
277. D 278. C 279. C 280. C 281. A 282. B
283. D 284. A 285. D 286. D 287. B 288. A
289. D 290. B 291. D 292. C 293. D 294. C
295. C 296. A 297. B 298. A 299. C 300. D
301. C 302. D 303. D 304. A 305. B 306. C
307. D 308. A 309. B 310. D 311. C 312. A
313. D 314. C 315. C 316. B 317. C 318. D
319. A 320. B 321. A 322. C 323. D 324. B
325. C 326. A 327. B 328. D 329. C 330. C
331. D 332. A 333. B 334. C 335. B 336. A
337. D 338. C 339. D 340. D 341. B 342. C
343. B 344. A 345. C 346. C 347. D 348. D
349. A 350. B 351. C 352. C 353. D 354. A
355. D 356. C 357. C 358. B 359. D 360. D
361. A 362. B 363. C 364. D 365. D 366. A
367. B 368. D 369. C 370. D 371. A 372. C
373. B 374. B 375. A 376. C 377. D 378. B
379. B 380. A 381. C 382. B 383. D 384. C
385. A 386. D 387. D 388. B 389. C 390. C
391. B 392. C 393. D 394. A 395. C 396. D
397. C 398. D 399. B 400. C

PRACTICE II

I.

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. A

7. C 8. B 9. D 10. B

II.

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. D 6. C
7. B 8. A 9. C 10. A

III.

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. B 6. A
7. B 8. B 9. D 10. A

IV.

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. A 6. C
7. B 8. A 9. C 10. D

V.

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. B
7. D 8. C 9. A 10. D 11. B 12. C

VI.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B
7. C 8. D 9. A 10. A 11. D 12. B

VII.

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. D
7. A 8. C 9. A 10. B 11. A 12. A

VIII.

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C
7. B 8. D 9. C 10. A 11. D 12. A
13. B 14. C

IX.

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. D
7. B 8. C 9. D 10. A 11. D 12. D
13. B 14. D 15. A

X.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. B
7. A 8. A 9. B 10. A 11. A 12. A

13. C 14. D 15. B 16. B

XI.

1. A. 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. B
7. D 8. C 9. B 10. A 11. D 12. A
13. A 14. A 15. B 16. C

XII.

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. A
7. D 8. C 9. D 10. B 11. D 12. D
13. C 14. C 15. D 16. B 17. B 18. C
19. B 20. C 21. C 22. A 23. B 24. B
25. C 26. D 27. C 28. A 29. B 30. B

XIII.

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. C
7. D 8. D 9. B 10. A 11. A 12. D
13. A 14. C 15. B 16. B 17. A

XIV.

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. A
7. B 8. B 9. A 10. B 11. B 12. B
13. B 14. C 15. C 16. D 17. A 18. A
19. B 20. C

XV.

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. A
7. A 8. B 9. C 10. B 11. D 12. A
13. B 14. C 15. A 16. B 17. D 18. D
19. B 20. C

XVI.

1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. A
7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B 11. B 12. A
13. A 14. D 15. B 16. A 17. A 18. A
19. D 20. A

XVII.

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. B
7. D 8. B 9. C 10. B 11. A 12. A
13. A 14. A 15. D 16. D 17. D 18. A
19. A 20. D

XVIII.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. C
7. D 8. D 9. B 10. B 11. D 12. A
13. C 14. A 15. B 16. A 17. D 18. C
19. A 20. A

XIX.

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. B
7. C 8. B 9. A 10. D 11. C 12. C
13. A 14. B 15. B 16. D 17. D 18. D
19. A 20. C

XX.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. C
7. D 8. C 9. C 10. A 11. B 12. D
13. D 14. B 15. C 16. D 17. A 18. C
19. C 20. B

PRACTICE III

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. A
7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D 11. C 12. B
13. A 14. B 15. D 16. C 17. B 18. D
19. A 20. C 21. C 22. C 23. A 24. D
25. B 26. B 27. D 28. D 29. A 30. C
31. B 32. A 33. B 34. D 35. D 36. C
37. C 38. A 39. D 40. C 41. B 42. D
43. B 44. A 45. A 46. D 47. C 48. A
49. B 50. C

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MỤC LỤC

ỜI NÓI ĐẦU 3

HẦN I: LÝ THUYẾT 5

- I. THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE 5
- II. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE 7
- III. THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE 11
- IV: THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE 14
- **Exercise 1**: 15
- V. THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE 22
- VI. THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE 25
- **Exercise 2**: 26
- VII. THE PAST PERFECT TENSE 33
- VIII. THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE 34
- **Exercise 3**: 35
- IX. THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE 41
- X. THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE 42
- XI. THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE 44
- XII. THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE 45
- XIII. THE NEAR FUTURE TENSE 46
- XIV. SUBJUNCTIVE 47
- **Exercise 4**: 49

HẦN II: BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH 54

- PRACTICE I 54
- PRACTICE II 100
- PRACTICE III 134

HẦN III: ĐÁP ÁN 147

- Exercise 1: 147
- Exercise 2: 148
- Exercise 3: 149
- Exercise 4: 150
- PRACTICE I: 151
- PRACTICE II: 153
- PRACTICE III: 156

ÀI LIỆU THAM KHẢO 157

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